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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1902.

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When Governor Taft, of the Philippine Islands, departed from Rome, where he went to negotiate with the Vatican for the purchase, by the United States, of the lands owned in the archipelago by the friars of certain religious orders, the critics of the United States Government instantly concluded that the negotiations had ended in failure. It was pointed out by the Army and Navy Journal at the time, however, that this view was entirely erroneous and that back of the apparent failure was an agreement altogether satisfactory and creditable to all interests. This statement of the case has been abundantly corroborated by various events since it was made, and additional confirmation is found in the following expression in a letter from Pope Leo XIII. to President Roosevelt under date of Rome, July 18, 1902: "Nothing could be to me more agreeable than to assure you of my good wishes, especially at the moment when the negotiations of Governor Taft, having ended in a satisfactory result for both sides, have come to strengthen the excellent understanding between the Church and the United States authorities." The fact is that, instead of failing, the negotiations regarding the friars' lands appear to have succeeded more completely, more promptly and with fear less frigilon than originally seemed proba-When Governor Taft, of the Philippine Islands, defailing, the negotiations regarding the friars' lands appear to have succeeded more completely, more promptly and with far less friction than originally seemed probable. The result is due in equal degree to the sympathy and approval with which our Philippine undertaking is regarded by the Holy See, and to the manifest fairness and wisdom of the American proposals. There is reason to believe that the complete record of these negotiations, which have dealt with large and important questions under peculiarly delicate conditions, will form a notably creditable chapter in the history of the Philippine project.

Major John Biddle Porter, J.A.G. Department, U.S.A., who went to Rome to assist Governor Taft in the negotiations with the Vatican for the purchase, by the United States, of the friars' lands in the Philippines, returned to the United States on Aug. 16, and in conversation in Washington on Aug. 18 expressed himself as confident that the outcome of the mission would be entirely artisfactor. The following extract from Major confident that the outcome of the mission would be entirely satisfactory. The following extract from Major Porter's remarks sheds some light upon certain forces which had to be taken into account in conducting these negotiations: "There is a strong fight going on in the Vatican between the regular and secular clergy, the former representing the clergy of the Church orders. There is no doubt that at the present time the orders are controlling the situation, and they offered a determined opposition to the granting of any written assurance that the friars would be withdrawn by a stated time. We wanted them withdrawn within two years, but the that the friars would be withdrawn by a stated time. We wanted them withdrawn within two years, but the Vatican refused to do this. Finally, at the farewell interview with the Pope, we received the assurance that the Church in the islands will be reorganized, and American friars and priests substituted for the Spanish friars now in the islands. While this assurance has the personal endorsement of the Pope, yet there is no written agreement to that effect. There is every reason to believe, however, that the whole matter will be amicably adjusted within a reasonable time, and then a settlement can be reached regarding the Church property. Not only did the Pope give us an assurance that our request for the withdrawal of the friars would be granted, but Cardinal Rampolla also said so. He showed much interest in our mission and indicated a remarkable knowledge of every detail of the subject. He is very fond of Archbishop Ireland and during our first interview mentioned his name at least four times. He appeared to be much interested in educational work in the Philippines, and we gave him a copy of the School law of the Philippines, showing that any parent could demand religious teaching for his children during certain hours of the week."

There can be no doubt of the sincerity of the welcome extended to the Boer generals, Botha, De Wet and Delarey, upon their arrival in London on Aug. 15, yet we cannot resist the conviction that it was prompted in considerable degree by considerations of policy. The greeting they received from Earl Roberts and Lord Kitchener, their former adversaries in the field, was hearty and genuine beyond all question, and their reception by King Edward and the Queen was no less so, but on the part of certain of the British public leaders there appeared to be a labored effort to impress the Boer commanders with the vastness and warmth of English magnanimity and make them understand that their real interests were to be most surely promoted through the cultivation of friendly relations with their conquerors. The wisdom of that policy on the part of the British Government admits of no doubt whatever. The Boers are sensitive and patriotic, and as they still smart under the sense of defeat, it will require infinite tact, patience and kindliness to reconcile them to the status of British subjects. Kruger, the venerable ex-President of the vanquished Republic, self-exiled in Continental Europe, is absolutely irreconcilable, and nothing would suit England better than to have him apply for permission to return to South Africa, which he will not do, though he could have it for the asking. He has frankly manifested his displeasure with Botha, DeWet and Delarey for their acceptance of British favor, and it is not unlikely that a hint from him caused them to decline the invitation to witness the great There can be no doubt of the sincerity of the well Botha, DeWet and Delarey for their acceptance of British favor, and it is not unlikely that a hint from him caused them to decline the invitation to witness the great naval review at Spithead on Aug. 16. There is little doubt that any attempt by the British Government to deal harshly with the Boers or any disposition to disregard their racial pride, customs or aspirations would be seized upon by the wily Kruger as the pretext for a campaign of pro-Boer agitation in Holland and other parts of the Continent where British success in South Arisa. of the Continent where British success in South Africa has been regarded with anything but approval. It has evidently been England's earnest desire to avert a movement so likely to retard the political rehabilitation of her new possessions in South Africa, and to that end she has pursued a policy toward the Boers which has been and is conspicuously tolerant, conciliatory and far-sighted. If this policy has been manifest in some degree in the demonstrative greeting extended to Botha, DeWet and Delarey in London, it has in no sense whatever discredited the genuineness of British hospitality and good will. On the contrary it has been actuated by a purpose so broad and magnanimous that its execution will afford the securest guarantee for the future peace and prosperity of

There is increasing evidence that the policy of the United States respecting Cuba will require the exercise of constant forbearance if it is to help instead of hinder the political and material progress of the island. The Cubans are richly endowed with the broad and comprehensive incapacity for the practical duties of self-govern-ment which has generally characterized the efforts of the hybrid races in that line in the Western hemisphere, and if they are to succeed in their present experiment it will be largely through the sympathy and co-operation of the nation that rescued them from the yoke of Spanish tyr-anny. They have already been guilty of follies and indiscretions—to call them by no harsher term—that would have deprived them of the friendship of a less tolerant people than the Americans. We observe now that the lower house of the Cuban Congress has passed an act which declares that no fort, fortification or arsenal belonging to the government shall be leased or sold. The final adoption of such a law would mean that Cuba purposes to interpret as she pleases that provision of the Platt amendment to her constitution which stipulates that the United States shall have the right to select such sites for coaling stations on the Cuban coast as may be desired. The United States probably has no notion whatever of taking any Cuban fort or arsenal for naval uses, yet here is a curt notice from the popular branch of the Cuban Congress that it would not be permitted to do so even if it were desirable in time of war, although the constitutional privilege embodied in the Platt amendment would undoubtedly permit such a thing to be done. ment would undoubtedly permit such a thing to be done. These proceedings, as we said at the beginning, show that the attitude of the United States toward Cuba must be one of unfailing patience and forbearance. The young republic is still in her swaddling clothes. She has yet to learn both the duties and the responsibilities of independence. In a word, she needs sympathy and help for she is not yet old enough to be spanked for her impertinence.

Another revival of interest in the Alaskan boundary controversy will doubtless follow the report that Lieut. George T. Emmons, U.S.N., retired, has discovered on a summit of the Chilkat Mountains two monuments erected summit of the Chilkat Mountains two monuments erected by Russia early in the last century to mark the frontier between her Alaskan territory and that of Great Britain. It was claimed by Russia, when she transferred her Alaskan possessions to the United States, that these monuments existed and that they defined the true boun-dary line between Alaska and the territorial possessions of Great Britain. The United States Government has made repeated efforts to discover these ancient monu-ments, and less than a year ago, on the report that one of them had been found and destroyed by Canadian officials, an expedition was despatched by the State De-partment to ascertain whether the report was true. This expedition accomplished nothing, but the Secretary ef State promptly sent out another in charge of Lieutenant Emmons, and it is said that he has discovered not only two of the old monuments still standing, but the ruins of the one destroyed by the Canadians. If this is the fact it is of almost incalculable importance, for it not only sustains the claims of the United States and refutes those of Canada with respect to the Alaskan boundary. only sustains the claims of the United States and refutes those of Canada with respect to the Alaskan boundary, but places one of the largest and richest gold-bearing districts of the Northwest under the control of the American Government. It is understood that the report of Lieutenant Emmons will be made public in September, and meanwhile there will be a general hope that it may be such as shall open the way to a final settlement of this whole boundary question which has been the cause of so much disquieting friction between the United States and Canada.

It is again intimated that the "anti-imperialists" are resolved to bring Aguinaldo to the United States on a lecturing tour, and that they have already inquired of the War Department whether there would be any Government objection to an amusement enterprise of that character. The press agent of the affair would doubtless have been immensely delighted had the War Department forbidden the undertaking. That would have given the thing a boom to start with. If Aguinaldo had been allowed to enter the country in spite of a Department objection he would have been extolled as a victim of American tyranny, and the box office receipts would have fattened prodigiously. But the officials of the War Department treat the matter with an indifference which is positively heartless. They certainly havi't the alightest desire to prevent Aguinaldo from entering the United States, and is doubtful whether they have the power to do so, for he was included within the terms of the amnesty of July 4, and, having complied with its provisions, is at liberty to go where he pleases. Consequently the "anti-imperialist" scheme to export him as a martyr by inducing the Government to deny him the privilege of lecturing in the United States is foredoomed to failure. It is all very sad indeed.

Colonel Forbush, commanding the Department of Texas, in commenting on the case of Private Norman W. Morey, Co. K, 12th Inf., found not guilty of larceny, and guilty of threatening and abusive language toward a fellow soldier, and sentenced "To forfeit to the United and gunty of threatening and abusive language toward a fellow soldier, and sentenced "To forfeit to the United States ten dollars of his pay, and to be confined at hard labor for one month," says: "In the foregoing case the judge advocate, in submitting the case to the court, remarked that 'the objection (of the accused) to showing the size of his foot and the failure to go on the witness stand are proper things for an individual member of the court to consider in forming his opinion.' These remarks were contrary to the spirit of the provision in the 5th amendment of the Constitution that no person 'shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself;' and to the proviso in the act of March 16, 1878, that the 'failure of the person charged to make such request (i.e., to be a witness) shall not create any presumption against him.' The court, however, found the prisoner not guilty of the specification to which the judge advocate's remarks referred. The sentence is approved and will be duly executed at the station of the prisoner's company." prisoner's company."

President Roosevelt's order directing the commanderin-chief of the Military Division of the Philippines to
make bi-weekly reports to the War Department of deaths
among enlisted men on duty in the islands is a thoughtful and considerate act, which the public will heartily
approve. Heretofore the casualty reports from the
Philippines have been transmitted irregularly and with
long intervals between, the result being that in some
cases the news of a soldier's death has not reached his
relatives in the United States until weeks and months
after the event. The new order providing for a fortnightly cable report of casualties will involve a considerable increase of expense to the Government, inasmuch
as the tolls on a cablegram announcing the death of an
enlisted man, together with the necessary information as
to his company, regiment, etc., will amount to much
more than the use of code numbers for officers, which
makes it possible to cable news of an officer's death
for about \$1.50. The change is in accordance with a
suggestion made in our columns some weeks ago.

In our department of official news of the Army this week will be found Major General's Chaffee's order of July 7, 1902, which we noted in our issue of July 19, publishing the President's order of July 3, 1902, terminating the military Government of the Philippines and containing instructions for the conduct and duties of the troops of the division under civil authority. General Chaffee's instructions are specific as to the status and function of the Army under the new regime, and his order is historic as marking the transition from military to civil rule in the archipelage. civil rule in the archipelago.

In an article on the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and its editor, the Washington Capital, of Aug. 16 says: "Apropos of the large increase in the appropriations for the Army and Navy during the last session of Congress, it is well worth recording that in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the two branches of the Service have had a stanch, untiring friend and champion. Its intelligent and forceful exposition of the needs of the men who wear the blue has been a factor of considerable weight in securing and determining helpful legislation for the Army and Navy."

(launched in

Writing from Tokio, Japan, July 29, 1902, an officer of the Army says: "We have seen a lot of our Army friends up here from Manila and made the most of it you may be sure. The Japanese are a remarkable people, and those of high rank whom we frequently meet are very charming and delightful socially. Such men as Marquis Ito, Count Okuma, Count Matsukata and others I could mention would be considered remarkable men in any country, let alone Japan. When you stop and think that the people of this country in less than 35 years have arisen from the ashes of a feudal, semi-civilized nation to a leading position among the civilized nations of the world, their progress reads like a fairy-tale, and would be hardly creditable but for the evidence of our senses. Their schools, manufactures, commerce, their nav army, all bear evidence of their ability not only merce, their navy and their own, but to keep pace with the times in all provements and meet the needs of the future as they arise. The discipline of the Japanese soldiers is admirable and leaves nothing to be desired; and the persistent, conscientious hard work done by the officers of all grades has on more than one occasion made itself known by the results attained. As the Germans through the work of their intelligence officers prior to the Franco-Prussian war were enabled to commence their campaign with a war were enabled to commence their campaign with a fuller knowledge of French communications and conditions than the French themselves, so the Japanese, prior to their war with China, obtained through the quiet work of their Intelligence officers such knowledge of China that there could be but one result. They knew the country and the conditions much better than the Chinese, and knew when and where to strike a blow, as sured of the victory which awaited their efforts. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is my one good friend, and I have but one fault to find with it, I don't get it often

Now that the Czar of Russia and the King of Italy have inflamed the imagination of mankind with the Uto-pian idea of universal disarmament, the German Emperor comes to the front with a proposal which is quite as large and no less alluring. He is down on earthquakes and volcanoes, and it is his desire that those and kindred phenomena shall be investigated, doubtless with a view to their suppression, by an international conference. In-vitations have accordingly been issued to all the European ations, Japan, the United States, Mexico, Brazil, Argentine and Chile, asking them to send delegates to a conference in Berlin next spring for the study of seismo-logical problems, and the project has already aroused the keenest interest among scientists in both hemispheres We do not doubt that this conference will develop a valuable information and opinion relating of to seismic phenomena. It has probably been prompted in some degree by the recent and frightful upheavals in the West Indies, the origin and forces of which are still shrouded in mystery. Scientific research may ultimately discover means of foretelling such disturbances and thus make it possible to minimize their destructivenes Earthquakes and volcanos, like tidal waves, cyclones and cloud-bursts, represent elemental and untamed forces of Nature which Science has strug gled long but vainly to conquer. That the Kaiser should inspire the scientists of the world to renewed effort in that direction is entirely characteristic of his mental breadth and vigor, but so far as practical results are concerned we must beg to be permitted to maintain a certain amount of reserve. In fact, we are more than half in-clined to believe that earthquakes will continue to quake and volcanoes to belch at unpleasantly frequent intervals in spite of the efforts of science and her imperial patrons to suppress them.

Definite figures relating to the commerce of the United States and its non-contiguant territories for the fiscal year ending June 3, 1902, have been published in a bulletin issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, and they present convincing evidence of the benefits which our outlying possessions have derived from American control. Beginning with Porto Rico, it appears that her imports from the United States increased from \$1,988, 888 in 1897, to \$10,719,444 in the fiscal year 1902, SSS in 1891, to \$10,148,444 in the inscal year 1892, and that her exports to the United States rose from \$2,181,-024 to \$8,297,422 in the same period. Hawaii's imports from the United States increased from \$4,690,075 to \$19,000,000, and her exports to the United States increased from \$13,687,799 to \$24,700,429 during the period under review. Turning to the Philippines, we find that their imports from the United States increased from \$945,597 in 1897 to \$5,261,867 in 1902, and that their exports to the United States rose from \$4,383,740 to \$6,612,700 in spite of a trade-depressing insurrection lasting more than three years. It should be noted also that the figures quoted with reference to imports do not include shipments made by the Government for the office and men of the Army. In other words, the imports of of these islands from the United States have risen from \$6,773,560 in 1897 to \$34,981,311 in 1902, while their exports to the United States have increased from \$20,-252,653 to \$39,610,551 in the same time. These simple figures denote conditions of progress and prosperity in our island territories which the combined forces of the "anti-imperialists," and prophets of evil can neither deny nor obscure.

Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., Naval Governor of the Island of Guam, has applied to the Navy Department for a definition of his powers, and in so doing he dis-closes a situation which clearly requires some sort of remedial legislation. He points out that Congress has

vided no legislation for Guam, and that so far as h can see, his will is supreme. When the late Capt. Richard Leary, U.S.N., was appointed first Naval Governor of Guam he followed for a time the old Spanish laws under which there was an appeal from the single court on the island to the Court of Cassation at Manila and, s, from the latter to the Spanish Co at Madrid. This system, however, has expired, and the decisions of the Court of First Instance in Guam stand virtually as decisions of a court of last resort except as they may be modified or set aside by the Naval Governor. This anomalous situation might operate to deprive an American citizen of the right of trial by jury and its related right of appeal, and in view of that contingency Governor Schroeder is to be commended for bringing it to the notice of the Navy Department. The matter is now under consideration by the judge advocate general of the Navy, from whom we may confidently expect such recommendations as will enable Congress to deal satisfactorily with Guam and its inhabitants.

One of the short-lived sensations of the last week was a report published in the daily newspapers to the effect that serious defects had been discovered in the after turret of the new battleship Maine. The story seems to d its origin in the appearance of several small superficial cracks running longitudinally in the arm of the turret, the result, it is said, of the process used in tempering and bending the plates. Dangerous cracks are virtually impossible in armor which has met tests which the armor for our battleships is subjected, first by the makers and then by the Government. Naval Constructor Joseph J. Woodward, of the Board of Inspection and Survey of the Navy Department, is especially vigorous in denying the story, and is quoted as saying to a reporter at the New York Navy Yard that the armor on the Maine is as near perfect as it could be. "The process of hardening steel so that it will resist the impact of a shell consists in working carbon into the surface of the armor. In this process the tendency of to expand, and then cracks will app It is so in all armor, but it means nothing, absolutely

Admiral Bradford, who has charge of the Navy experiments in wireless telegraphy, has made a preliminary report which states that with the Rochefort system messages have been successfully transmitted between Washington and Annapolis, a distance of about 35 miles. Three other systems, one French and two German, are yet to be tested in the transmission, not only of mes between points on land, but between shore and ship and between ship and ship, the purpose being to discover the system best adapted to all of these varied conditions. It is evident from information gathered by Admiral Bradford that the United States is away behind other nations in the use of wireless telegraphy. The United nations in the use of wireless telegraphy. The United States Navy has but one officer—Lieut. John M. Hudgins, J.G.—who is detailed exclusively to this work, whereas France has three boards of officers engaged in it, together with several ships fitted with wireless apparatu Italy has more than a dozen officers conducting separate experiments, while Germany has ten vessels and England has 30 equipped with apparatus for wireless communica-tion. All of which means that the United States must bestir herself and catch up with the pro

Because of an erroneous report circulated at Cape Town to the effect that the United States Government was enlisting time-expired soldiers of the British army for service in the Philippines, so many applicants for en-rolment have applied at the American embassy in London that the matter is causing considerable annoyance to the officials of that establishment and serious disappointment to a large number of ex-British soldiers. Aside from the fact that no additional men are needed for the Army in the Philippines, the law forbids the enlistment of foreigners in our Army. The incident possesses a significance, however, which is decidedly pleasing to the American mind. It not only indicates the growing cordiality of the Anglo-American spirit, but suggests that the d subsistence of American soldiers, together with character, purpose and achievements of our troops in the Philippin are making the United States military service increasingly attractive to the veterans of European armies.

The Christian Intelligencer of Aug. 6 publishes a letter by Major Henry Romeyn, U.S.A., in which he condemns lynching in severe terms. In his concluding paragraph he says: "There are times when we chafe at we consider unnecessary delays in the action of legal nals, and occasionally criminals in its hands escape its penalties, and instances are not unknown in which there have been wretched miscarriages of justice. On the other hand, as has already been said, it is well known that the men who die by mob violence are not all guilty. But, be these things as they may, the country must have in it more respect for its legal tribunals and their acts
—more for the value and sancitity of human life, and
less of pandering to passion and prejudice, or we shall be

An officer who writes from Manila says: "Allow me to say that your stand in relation to our Army in the Philippines has been magnificent." Another officer says: "I wish to thank you for your able defense of the Army in the Philippines. You may be sure that your editorials are appreciated by all the officers over here." An officer recently returned from the Philippines You may be sure that

says: "Accept my warmest thanks for your hearty support says: "Accept my warmest thanks for your hearty support of the Army in its most trying work under such adverse circumstances in the Philippines for the last three years. The entire Army is most grateful to you for the really splendid service you have done for the country as well as for the Army in laying before the people the plain facts as to the work of the Army in our island posessions, as well as to make the public understand the expressions conditions incident to a saves and wholly asperating conditions incident to a savage and wholly treacherous foe, entirely devoid of moral obligations, that confronted us in that work."

We have received the "Jahrbuch für Deutschlands Seeinteressen, 1902," published by Mittler, in Berlin, compiled by the German, "Nauticus." It gives the following table of comparative strengths: Large Crui Battleships

(launched in

1887 or later). 1882 or later). Dis Dis 648,440 243,171 70 (29) England57 (52) 765,650 349,727 France32 (23) 28 (23) 347,647 247,241 13 (5) 248,294 16 (13) 176,155 424,440 212,406 11 (5) 81,750 294,155 (6) 39,813 58,776 152,367

sels, in addition to a dozen diagrams in the text.

The New York Sun says: "General Chaffee intimates, in a general order, that many of his regulars present an unsoldierly appearance off duty. He says that 'a high degree of efficiency and personal instruction is expected from all organizations in the division. ness, unsoldierly walk, bearing, dress, careless attention in the presence of superiors, must receive the careful at-tention of all officers.' Appearances are not everything, for our foreign critics agree that there is no better sol-dier in action than the American. All the more reason, then, why his dress and carriage should show his pride in the best paid and most liberal Service in the world. Physically, he is a better man than the Englishman and the German. Why shouldn't he look as smart and soldierly?

An officer of Cavalry signing himself "Fair Play" comes to the defense of the Cavalry in reply to some insinuations against the mounted force contained in a communication by "Doughboy," appearing in our issue of March 13, 1902. The feet that we contain the communication by "Doughboy," appearing in our issue of March 13, 1902. The fact that our Cavalry correspondent is on duty in the Philippines explains the long interval interposing between the communication he answers and the appearance of his reply. The conditions of the Cavalry of our Army have since the Spanish war been such as to make it impossible to train the men as they should be trained.

The American Machinist recently published a very effective illustration to demonstrate the size of the 16-inch gun at Watervliet. It represents a man lying at full length in the barrel of the gun with his face peer ing out from the muzzle. It suggests an effective way of getting rid of noxious public characters by loading them into the gun and touching off a charge behind them. If good judgment were shown in the selection of the victhink that this plan would meet with very general public approval.

General Funston, commanding the Department of Colorado, in a circular, under date of Aug. 11, which we ublish elsewhere in this issue, gives instructions for the attendance at drill of a number of enlisted men who have been heretofore excused and calls attention to the filthy condition of a number of mattresses, and to the errors in records of general courts-martial.

Following the usage of the Navy in all foreign ports, the vessels on duty in the Philippines do not use shore water for drinking or cooking purposes, both crews and officers using distilled water only, and as it is urged upon those going ashore where the water supply is known to be dangerous that they avoid drinking water as much as possible, the cholera situation is in no wise alarming to the Navy Department.

An order relating to the travel pay of enlisted men of Army, who have been discharged in the Philippines, there re-entered the Service and have since returned to the United States and have been discharged, has been issued from the paymaster general's office. The facts which are important to many enlisted men will be found under our Army head in this issue.

An ex-officer who has ordered a set of the four bound volumes of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from September, 1897, to September, 1901, writes: "I shall always prize these four volumes of the JOURNAL as a most faithful record of the campaigns in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and China, in each of which campaigns I had the honor to serve as a Volunteer soldier.'

Co. M, 21st Infantry, has been ordered to Fort Lincoln, N.D., for station from Fort Yates. Troops G and H, of the 13th Cavalry, have been ordered from Fort Assinniboine to Fort Keogh, Mont.

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ys thSome weeks ago we received a detailed account of the love affairs of Lieut. L. J. Van Schaick, 27th Inf., U.S.A. We made a brief allusion to the matter but declined to publish the details, as the purpose in sending them to us seemed to be to bring discredit upon an excellent young officer. The father of the young lady involved, Miss Mabel Crounse, of Altamont, N.Y., has since brought the matter to the attention of the War Department. This is a display of ill taste which can hardly be pleasing to the young lady herself, for she could not wish to be married "by order," and it is wiser to correct a mistake, such as young people are apt to make, before marriage than afterward. Had the War Department concluded that Lieutenant Van Schaick had made a mistake in his domestic matters it could hardly have interfered. As it is they have fully exonerated the Lieutenant of all changes of improper conduct and have so informed the young lady's father, Dr. Crounse, who has the ill taste to bring his family affairs into public notoriety. It appears that Lieutenant Van Schaick was not discharged from the hospital until July 11, nearly two months after the date set for his wedding, that he then asked, not for release from his troth but a postponement of the marriage, because he thought he saw in the More outbreak an opportunity for advancement in his profession of arms. In reply he received a letter from the father of the young woman denouncing him in extreme terms and explicitly in the name of his daughter declaring the engagement at an end. Lieutenant Van Schaick has an excellent record as an officer. In October, 1901, and again the following month, he was recommended for a medal of honor. On the first occasion he saved Private Hewison from drowning in the Barac river after a struggle lasting more than an hour. On the second occasion he made a single-handed attack upon a large body of F. lipinos, near Malaban, in which he su eeded in killing three of the enemy before his command came up. In this action he was wounded and was fi

At the Bisley rifle meeting, England, the Elcho Shield Match Rifle Competition between teams of eight, representing England, Scotland and Ireland, was won by England with the grand total of 1,587, Ireland being second with 1,530, and Scotland third with 1,505. The shooting for the Mackinnon Cup, between teams representing the nationalities of the United Kingdom and the Colonies, gave rise to an unfortunate misunderstanding concerning the enforcement of a time limit, as a result of which Scotland and New Zealand retired as a protest. The match was open to teams of twelve at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, ten rounds per man. The result was declared to be: Australia, 1,328; Canada, 1,308; Southern Rhodesia, 1,267, and England, 1,265. The Canadians had nineteen rounds to fire when the time allowance was exhausted. Shooting in the first stage of the King's Prize, at 200 and 500 yards, showed some phenomenal scoring. At the first distance there were thirty-nine highest possibles, among whom were three competitors who almost made the highest possible at 500 yards, and thus, with aggregates of 70 points, accomplished a feat of markmanship entirely without precedent at meetings of the National Rifle Association. The Secretary of State for War's Prize, shot for with the Service rifle at 800 yards, 10 rounds, was won by Quartermaster Sergeant Davidson, of the School of Musketry, Hythe, with a full score of 50 points. Lieutenant Bakewell won the Service rifle Wimbledon Cup with 49 points out of the possible 50 at 600 yards.

In the matter of the appeal of 2d Lieut. Arthur J. O'Leary, U.S.M.C., asking that his number on the lineal list with officers of the same date of commission be changed and that his previous commissioned service and its length be considered in making the adjustment, the Navy Department has decided that the matter comes within the application of section 1219 of the Revised Statutes, as follows: "In fixing relative rank between officers of the same grade and date of appointments and commission, the time which each may have actually served as a commissioned officer of the United States, whether continuously or at different periods, shall be taken into account. And in computing such time, no distinction shall be made between the service as a commissioned officer in the Regular Army and the service since the 19th day of April, 1861, in the Volunteer forces, whether under appointment or commission from the President or from the Governor of a State." Lieutemant O'Leary stood 15 among 18 second lieutenants, who, after passing the examination prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, were commissioned July 23, 1900, but the effect of the Department's decision is that in fixing his relative rank with other officers of the same grade and date of appointment and commission, the allowance must be made for the time he served as a commissioned officer in the Army.

The cable reports published within the last week to the effect that Capt. Henry D. Borup, Ordnance Department, U.S.A., had purchased for the United States Government the right to manufacture the Ehrhardt gun for field artillery service, were evidently based upon a misapprehension of the facts. Captain Borup went to Europe as an aide to Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, who was designated as the U.S. Military Representative at the coronation of King Edward, and while he was under instructions to make examinations of military appliances

that came within his notice, he had no authority to make purchases. The Government some time ago purchased one of the Ehrhardt guns, and we have published an account of its successful trial, so that it is quite possible that the cable despatch is based upon a knowledge of negotiations for the right to manufacture the gun in this country. The despatch appears to assume, however, that the Ehrhardt gun was something entirely new and unknown to American ordnance experts, whereas the fact is that a gun of that type, constructed on plans prepared by Capt. Isaac N. Lewis, of the 63d U.S. Coast Art., is included among the pieces used in recent tests by the Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

The defeat of the American riflemen by the Canadian and Irish teams has spurred many experts, who had faith in American marksmanship, to look for the cause in the rifle and ammunition and the adaptation of one to the other. Dr. Hudson, who has been recognized as an authority in ballistics, after experiments with different barrels fitted to the Krag rifle, decided that a quicker twist than the Government standard yards. The ammunition companies also conducted a would throw the 220 grain bullet with more gyrostatic stability and consequently greater accuracy at 1,000 experiments in changing, in a slight degree, the bullet so that it would function better in the Krag as now chambered. A few weeks ago Mr. Thomas of the U. M. C. Co. visited Sea Girt with an improved bullet, which was made without the three rings of the Government model and had certain other technical changes. With this bullet Lieut. Leizear of the Eighth Pennsylvania made 72 out of 75 at 1,000 yards which is the best score made up to that time with the Service Krag, 70 being the best score made last year with the Service military rifle in the international matches. The best Canadian scoe made by the winning team last year was 64. This new U. M. C. bullet has been further tested at the Springfield, Walnut Hill and Creedmoor ranges by military and other experts. It has proved a complete success thus far and may be the means of returning the Palma medal, which was carried off by the Canadian rifle team last autumn. This contest for the trophy will take place in September.

The auditor for the War Department is working upon an investigation which promises to occupy the better part of the summer. All of the quartermaster accounts received from the Philippines in the past three years are being very closely checked, and the auditor is now convinced that the Government has been defrauded of many thousands of dollars through frauds practised by the lightermen at Manila. It is explicitly stated that there is absolutely nothing so far found to indicate anything approaching fraud or collusion on the part of the Army officers, but it is intimated that there has been some carelessness which may cost dearly before the matter is concluded. Since the work of investigation is nowhere near conclusion it is impossible to state now just the extent of the damage or who is responsible for the losses. The whole question of bonds and the quartermaster's liability is to be thoroughly exploited before the investigation and

Orders have been issued which we publish under our Army head, directing the mobilization of Regular and National Guard troops at Fort Riley, Kansas, from Sept. 29 to Oct. 8, to participate in a joint encampment. The troops from the Army will comprise the following: First Battalion of Engineers, 1st and 2d Squadrons 4th Cavalry; Third Squadron, 8th Cavalry; 6th, 7th, 19th, 20th and 28th Batteries, Field Artillery; 6th Infantry, 22d Infantry, 18th Infantry, excepting Company I; detachment of the Signal and Hospital Corps. The Regular contingent will go into camp at Fort Riley Sept. 20, and will be followed by the State organisations September 29. It is intended to continue joint maneuvers for a period of ten days after the division is organized. Major Gen. John C. Bates has been assigned to command the division during the maneuvers.

It is generally understood among those cognizant of all the facts in the case that the continuation in office of Rear Admiral Melville following his retirement for age on the 10th of next January will not receive the approval of the President, and it is quite certain that Admiral Melville will not succeed himself. The position taken by President Roosevelt is that an officer of the Navy who retires on account of age should not be continued on active duty, but that, in the case of an officer who has been retired for disability incurred in the line of duty, and, following a period of rest, becomes more or less able to perform shore duty, he is available for active service.

The board of Navy officers, of which Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor is president, appointed to select a site for a naval training station on the Great Lakes, has completed the work of inspection. The board visited about thirty places on Lakes Michigan, Superior, Huron and Erie. The general impression is that the board will recommend a site in the neighborhood of Chicago. No report, however, has yet been submitted, and it will be several weeks yet probably before one is made.

The daily newspapers publish a story that James J. Corbett the puglilst, while driving near Willets Point a few days ago, was accosted by three enlisted men from

the troops stationed there, who mistook him for a "hay-seed," and began to guy him, and that, upon their refusal to apologise, he knocked each of them senseless and drove on after pinning his card upon the coats of his victims as a souvenir of the encounter. The moral to this story, if there is any, to be associated with a report of doubtful, authenticity, is that undue freshness is a dangerous thing and that a smart soldier should measure his adversary before going into action.

The report of deaths in the Philippines up to June 25, published elsewhere, in this number, includes 35 deaths from cholera. Nine of these were in the Native Scouts, four in the Hospital Corps, four in the Fifth Cavalry, three in the Ninth Cavalry, two in the Sixth Cavalry, and two in the Engineers. The others were scattered among eleven different commands, one in each. Dysentery is the next worst fatal disease claiming seventeen victims. The only violent death was that of a man shot by the post guard. There were five deaths from cholera in one day, July 1, and four each on June 17 and 18.

It will be remerabered that among the scientific men who went to the West Indies on the Dixie relief expedition, for the purpose of studying the phenomena of the eruptions of May 7-8, were Prof. Robert T. Hill, Geologist, U.S. Geological Survey, and Israel C. Russell, Professor of Geology in the University of Michigan. The results of the investigations of these two gentlemen are to be published in the September Century, with a considerable number of photographs, including several of unique and rare interest.

The past year has been one of the most profitable and successful years of the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., and its future seems most bright. Hy Jan. 1, 1903, the club will have at least \$8,000 to apply to the reduction of its present indebtedness, which will leave an indebtedness of \$58,000 at five per cent. interest. To fund this and provide for the purchase of additional land, the club has voted to raise a new mortgage of \$75,000, and of this amount \$59,500 has been promptly subscribed.

We gather from the Cologne Volks Zeitung, one of the most influential newspapers of Germany, that the folks over there are not entirely satisfied with the way things are going in the West, Indies. Take Hayti, for example. The Zeitung demands a general cleaning up in Hayti, and expresses the hope that some one of the great powers—"the United States, for instance"—may put an end to the negro regime in Hayti in order that white men may be able to do business in that country.

It is reported here that the tests of the Army field guns, seven in number, at Sandy Hook, are practically complete and that the meeting of the board on Tuesday next will be final. Gossip among Army officers is to the effect that the types with long recoil are the ones which will be favored in the board's report. These include the Board of Ordnance gun, the Lewis gun and the newly purchased Ehrhardr zun. It is stated that the long recoil gave steadler action and was far more satisfactory than the competing type.

The Assistant Secretary of War has ordered the return to Manila of such of the Filipino prisoners now in the Island of Guam as are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. A transport will be detailed to convey them. After they have been examined by the Civil Governor at Manila, the prisoners will be allowed to land. The most important prisoner is Mabini. It is not known whether he will take the oath of allegiance or not.

The sureties of O'Brien & Sheehau will complete the dry dock at Boston, according to an arrangement entered into by the Navy Department this week. The contractors seem to have had a series of misfortunes, and their sureties, a Philadelphia trust company, has undertaken to complete the contract.

The Pay Department of the Army is now revising a new manual for the use of its officers. It is in type, but will not be issued until Oct.1, or later. It will contain a series of tables showing at a glance the amount of pay and allowances of officers and enlisted men under all conditions of service.

Military Notes, the compilation issued from time to time by the Bureau of Military Information of the War Department, will not be ready for distribution before a month has passed. Work upon it has been retarded by failure to receive the reports of military attaches stationed abroad.

The torpedo boat Goldsborough has been completed at the Puget Sound Navy Yard and will have its speed trial in a short time. This boat was started by Wollif & Zwicker of Portland, but was taken out of the hancs of the contractors by the Government, having proved a failure in its preliminary speed trials.

The papers in the case of Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cavalry, have reached Judge Advocate General Davis of the War Department, and, after review by him, will be sent to the President at Oyster Bay.

The torepdo boat Barry will have her trial Aug. 25, on the Chesapeake Bay course.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila despatches describe the situation in Minda as such that there may be a clash between the Moros and the American troops any day. Major General Chaffee, commanding the Division, after a personal visit of inspection to the island, advises the War Department that an aggressive campaign is necessary. He states that the Sultan of Bacolod has strengthened his defenses in the region of Lake Lanao, and that the presence of American troops in the neighborhood has provoked the Moros into renewed acts of hostility. Capt. John J. Pershing, 15th U.S. Cav., commanding the post at Lake Lanao, urges an immediate attack upon the enemy's forts. Unofficial advices are to the effect that General Chaffee has already taken steps to increase the American forces in Mindanno, and that the War Department has instructed him to use his own discretion as to the beginning of the campaign. Washington despatches say that further trouble with the Moros has been expected by the officials of the War Department for some time, and that before Secretary Root went abroad General Chaffee urged that a firm stand should be made against the hostiles. It was the belief in Washington, however, that diplomacy might prevent further fighting, and an effort in this direction was made by the American officers. After the overwhelming defeat of the Moros and the capture of the Bayan fort, their strongest works, on May 4 by the 27th U.S.A. Colonel—now brigadier general—Frank D. Baldwin commanding, the American troops were held in check and negotiations with friendly natives were begun. The effect of these negotiations was to secure additional assurances of friendship from some of the dattos or Moros chiefs. The Sultan of Bacolod continued hostile, however, and for several months he has been strengthening his forts and preparing for a conflict. The victories of the American troops in Mindanao had the effect of impressing the Moros with the valor of the soldiers, but, according to Army officers, their failure to continue the active movement lost the prestige gained and is largely responsible for the arrogant attitude of the Sultan of Bacolod.

A detachment numbering thirty members of the native constabulary encountered a large band of ladrones within American troops in the neighborhood has provoked th

Sultan of Bacolod.

A detachment numbering thirty members of the native constabulary encountered a large band of ladrones within a few railes of Manila on Aug. 17, and in the fight that followed the inspector of the constabulary and four of his men were killed. Reinforcements arrived, after which the constabulary killed six and captured five of the ladrones. In several recent skirmishes in Cavite Province the constabulary killed eleven members of Filizardo's band of ladrones, the constabulary suffering no casualties.

A correspondent writes from Cebu: "Everything is quiet in this island. The troops are only doing garrison duty, the civil authorities being in charge of everything and doing good work. The natives are all working their farms and are peaceful."

and doing good work. The natives are all working their farms and are peaceful."

Reports received at the War Department state that just before the U.S. transport Crook sailed from Manila with the 25th U.S. Infantry Major General Chaffee was besieged with Filipino women who tearfully complained that their husbands had gone on board and were about to leave them penniless. General Chaffee's notice was first attracted to the matter by seeing sitting on a bench opposite the door of his office at the Estrado Major a beautiful little Filipina who was weeping as if her heart would break. He asked her what was the trouble and in her broken "pidgin" English she told him she had married a colored man in the 25th Infantry, and had a child that she had left at home while she came to try to persuade him to stay with her, but he had gone on board the Crook and she would never see him again. The general ordered his launch to go to the Crook and bring the man ashore. This was done, and he was at once discharged from the Service without honor. He made the best of it and went off with his little wife, saying that he believed he would stay in Manila anyway. The incident became noised around and it was not long before there were six more dicharges that day. The next day there were over forty more. Several men had applied for transportation for their wives and families, and the request had been granted, yet they had gone on board, deserting them. In each case there was a discharge without honor, and the men seemed glad to know that they could get out of the Service and stay in the islands. Five men took their wives on board and brought them to the United States.

An epidemic of smallpox is reported in Aparri, Province they could get out Five men took the the United States.

An epidemic of smallpox is reported in Aparri, Province of Cagayan, Island of Luzon, there having been 1,700 cases and 11 deaths up to Aug. 19. The troops stationed there have not been affected.

there have not been affected.

In order to rid Manila of cholera the city Board of Health has resolved that every unsanitary building shall be destroyed. An estimate is made that it may cost half a million dollars to carry out this plan. It is stated that there is a clash between the Americans and Filipinos in handling the cholera epidemic. The Filipino health officers are said to be more or less a failure, and it is therefore probable that the ideas of the Americans will be carried out.

be carried out.

Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th U.S. Cav., who was recently tried by court-martial at Manila on charges of administering the "water cure," made a speech in his own behalf when the taking of testimony was furnished, in the course of which he asked: "Did my sticking the heads of these treacherous, lying, native office-holders into a pail of water, thereby washing away an impediment in their speech, constitute a greater crime than treason against the flag and the soldiers who defend it?"

The findings of the heard of officery recently convened

The findings of the board of officers recently convened at Manila to investigate the charges preferred against the military administration of the Philippines by Major Cornelius Gardener, 13th U.S. Inf., while serving as Civil Governor of Tayabas Province, have been sent to Washington for review. The volume of testimony taken in this case was greater than that in any other inquiry or court-martial held in the Philippines.

The United States Civil Service Commission will

or court-martial held in the Philippines.

The United States Civil Service Commission will shortly hold examinations for candidates for the following positions in the Philippines: Expert in animal industry, \$2,500; civil and electrical engineer, \$1,400 and \$1,600; two steam engineers, \$1,400 and \$1,600; pressman, \$1,400; compositor, \$1,400; bookbinder, \$1,400; architectural draughtsman and junior architectural draughtsman, \$1,600 and \$1,400.

man, \$1,600 and \$1,400.

Contract Surg. R. S. Spillman, U.S.A., on duty in the Philippines, was, on July 6, ordered to proceed to Calabanga, Ambos Camarines, P.I., for the purpose of making an investigation and report on cholera conditions in that vicinity, with a view to determining whether or not it would now be safe to re-occupy Calabanga as a sta-

Brig. Gen. J. F. Bell, U.S.A., under date of Cebu, P. I., July 10, 1902, on the departure of the 8th U.S. Infantry to the United States, sent the following com-plimentary telegram to the commanding officer of the regi-

at: "Have just heard that your registered to Manila preparatory to going it I may not return in time to persons twishes and farewell to the regiment express to each individual officer and it. express to each individual officer and man my sincere nks and impression of the exceptionally sealous, loyal efficient service which the regiment has always reneed me. Should necessity for such assistance again se during my service I do not consider that I would be refortunate than to secure the assignment to my mand of the Stn Infantry. You have my best wishes I godspeed for a safe and pleasant journey home-rated I shall write a letter. Good-bye and may God and prosper you and your command." ard. I shall write a letter. Good-bye and may God ess and prosper you and your command. Troops E, F, G and H, of the 1st Cavalry, in command Major Woodward, sailed from San Francisco for

Aug. 16.

Manila Aug. 16.

The 4th of July was celebrated at Batangas, in the province of that name, Island of Luzon, with an elaborate series of sports arranged by Capt. Samuel B. Arnold, Lieut. Roger S. Fitch and Veterinarian Coleman Nockolds, all of the 1st U.S. Cavalry. The events, in which both soldiers and civilians took part, included foot races, carbine drills, pack mule competition, wrestling matches, pony races for natives, a greased pig race, a tug of war and a baseball game. The cash prizes amounted to \$110 and the other prizes included several barrels of beer. It was the greatest Fourth that ever happened in Eatangas.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES

The third annual re-union of the National Society of the Army of the Philippines took place in Council Bluffs, Ia., on August 13, 14 and 15, with an attendance of upward of 3,000 members. The business meeting was held in the afternoon of the 13th when Gen. It in Hale, president of the society, delivered his annual address. In the evening a reception in honor of the society was given in the Casino at Lake Manawa, which proved to be a brilthe Casino at Lake Manawa, which proved to be a brilliant affair. On the forenoon of Aug. 14 there was a grand military parade, the finest ever seen in the Middle West, which included a battalion of the 22d U.S. Infantry and the regimental band, large bodies of State troops and numerous patriotic associations and organisations of veterans. The public meeting of the society was held on the afternoon of the 14th at which addresses were delivered by General Hale and others. In the evening there was a splendid military demonstration and sham battle at Lake Manawa in which the troops mentioned above participated. The election of officers of the society for the ensuing year was held on the morning of Aug. 15 and resulted as follows: President, Gen. Irving Hale, Denver; vice-presidents, Lieut. Donald Macrae, Council Bluffs; Gen. Alfred S. Frost, Evanston, Ill.; Gen. Charles King, Milwaukee; Col. J. W. Pope, Colorado; Gen. Wilder S. Metcalf, Lawrence, Kan.; Capt. H. A. Crow, Connellsville, Pa.; secretary, F. M. Schutte, St. Paul; treasurer, C. B. Lewis, Colorado; chaplain, Rev. Charles Mailley, Nebraska. St. Paul was chosen as the place for next year's meeting.

This reunion was the largest and most successful that the society has ever held, and attracted a fine attendance. Among those present were Gen. Charles King and Major Albert S. Frost and hundreds of former officers of the Volunteer forces, together with the Governors of Iowa and Nebraska, each accompanied by his staff. At the business meeting there were enthusiastic demonstrations for Generals Hale and King and a significant outburst of cheers, oft repeated, at the mention of the name of Gen. Nelson A. Miles was also greeted with loud applause every time it was mentioned. Letters of regret were received from President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, General Miles, Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Schlev, General S the Casino at Lake Manawa, which proved to be a brilliant affair. On the forenoon of Aug. 14 there was a

received from President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, General Miles, Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Schley, Generals Corbin, Merritt, Wheaton, Otis, Kobbé, Funston, Sumner and Grenville M. Dodge, also from Secretary Hay and the Hon. John D. Long, former Secretary of the Navy.

In the course of his address at the business meeting of the society the president, General Hale, said: "The Society of the Army of the Philippines is one to which every man who served in the Philippines should consider it an honor to belong. With the most cordial good will for all the Spanish-American War societies, the soldiers of the Army of the Philippines are bound together by ties of comradeship which grow only from campaigning together in the same foreign clime against a common enemy. At present and perhaps for some years to come, there are two special reasons for maintaining such an organization—first, loyal, non-partisan support of the United States Government in its earnest and conscientious efforts to carry out the resposibilities which our campaigns in the Philippines brought forth, and second, defense of the United States Army, which has been made a chopping block by hostile politicians in their attacks on the administration. Let us stand together for the honor of our Commander-in-Chief the President, the Army and Navy, and the flag."

At the public meeting on the following day General Hale said in part: "We hear a good deal about prejudice between the Regular and the Volunteer, but it exists principally among those who have never campaigned together. Between the organizations of the two Armies which served side by side in the Philippines and had time to learn each other, there exists a strong bond of mutual affection and respect. The Volunteer admires the Regular's thorough knowledge of his profession, discipline and unswerving matter-of-course lovalty to duty. The Regular dimires the Volunteer's intelligence, energy, enthusiasm and the readiness with which he acquires the essential features of the art of war. In courage and patrio

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Agumaldo. You know how the Filipinos proposed to enter Manila with us, loot the city and cut the throats of the Spaniards, and how surly they were because we could not allow them to indulge in this pleasant pastine. You remember how, in the semi-peaceful time from Ang. Its to Feb. 4 the insurgent army, occupying the old line of Spanish block-houses around the city, persisted in coming inside the agreed line, levying tribute from their own people, kidnapping and maltreating those who refused to be held up, and heaping insuit and abuse on our outposts, until, emboldened by the forbearance of the United States troops who were carrying out their orders to avoid a conflict, they forced a fight on the night of Feb. 4 and brought on the long Filipino war. And you appreciate that in spite of frightful conditions, which might naturally be expected to make troops reckless and desperate, the United States Army has, from start to finish, shown the most phenomenal patience, forbearance, kindness to prisoners and wounded, and generosity to the Filipino people, treating them rather as wayward children than as responsible enemies.

"And yet there are men in this country of ours who sit in the luxury of their homes and legislative halls and hold up their hands in holy horror, condemning the whole Army and the administration, because here and there a few acts have been committed which are not strictly in accord with social etiquette or senatorial courtesy, which has never been known to be violated in that august body. * We know and the great majority of the People know, and even the most bitter assailants of the Army know (for they are men of some slight knowledge and intelligence) that the United States Army in the Philippines has conducted the most humane campaign in the history of warfare. Moreover, a part of that same Army went up to China and set the stinndard of gallantry, decency and magnanimity to the allied troops of the civilized world, and then, their work accomplished returned to their arduous duties in the Philippin

NOT AN ARMY OFFICER.

We find the statement which follows in Town Topics for Aug. 14. As the casual reader is apt to accept such statements as having at least some basis of truth it is well to say that there is not now and never has been an officer in our Army of the name of "Yelverton." It folofficer in our Army of the name of "Yelverton." It follows that there is no graduate of the Military Academy of that name, nor has one of the name ever entered the Military Academy. There was a lat Lieut. Robert T. Yelverton who was a member of the 7th N.Y. Vol. Infantry for a short time during the Civil War, resigning May 27, 1862. We should have thought that Town Topics would have noted the fact that the story it tells is wholly out of character as applied to an officer of our wholly out of character as applied to an officer of our Army. It is altogether safe to assume that when you find a man noisily or offensively asserting a military character he is not an officer of the Army whatever else he may be. When you happen on a quiet gentleman of reserved manners who may be taken for a member of some one of the learned profession, or possibly clergyman, you may have reasonable grounds for as ssibly for a that there is a possibility of his being a Regular Army officer. It might be of service to our readers if the writer of the paragraph we quote would explain pre-

officer. It might be of service to our readers if the writer of the paragraph we quote would explain precisely what attitude a man assumes when he steps up "with a military air." This is the story:

Major Robert Fleming Yelverton, of New York and Newport, has forced the barriers and entered the exclusive set at the Casino. A charming bevy of men and matrons were gathered in the Casino lobby. A carriage drove up to the entrance, and, with the assistance of the coachman and the policeman on the beat, the major was deposited upon the sidewalk. He was not noticed until his voice rang out to the coachman: "Why don't you learn to salute instead of that 'Yes, sir,' when I dismiss you?" Brandishing his stick, Major Yelverton made a zigzag for high society. He had never met Mesdames Deforest, Fish, Morse, Robinson, Drexel or Oelrichs, but that mattered not to him; he knew the "boys," as he afterward told them. The major was boiling over with politeness as he made a low bow and joined the merry throng. "I am positively delighted to see you all," he said, and, before the astonished top-liners could imagine what it meant, he grabbed every hand in sight.

At first the women were inclined to treat it as a joke, and the major was not slow to follow up his advantage. "Is this the social Board of Strategy?" he inquired, and he begged them to admit an old Army officer to their ranks. To "Willie" Hude Neilson he said that he, too, was once young and considered good-looking, adding: "In those good old days I had the same pull with the ladies." Mrs. Deforest laughed and ran over to the window to write a telegram. The major again bowed, excused himself—which was scarcely necessary—and followed Mrs. Deforest. There he became alarmingly confidential and George had to go to the rescue, but before he could interevene, Major Yelverton attempted an osculatory performance. Everybody roared and Mrs. Deforest came out and demanded to know the identity of "that bold flirt." "Oh, that's all right," said one of the men: "Major Yelverton—member

don't care if he's a memor.

like his nerve."

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt was an interested spectator of the whole performance, and when the major reappeared he sized up the young man in polo boots, cap and silk skirt. Either the major did not know the young man or else he failed to recognize him. He stepped up with a military air, and made a critical inspection of young

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The U.S.A. Cap

Vanderbilt's clothes, extended his hand and said: "Neighbor, I am Major Yelverton, graduate of West Point, retired Army officer, handsome house on Riverside Drive, Newport summer resident, member of all the clubs, and a good judge of whiskey and women. Now tell me, kind sir, who the bell are you?" Alfred thought it the joke of the season and roared with laughter.

HONORING GENERAL SMITH.

Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., retired, was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the citizens of Portsmouth, Ohio, on the evening of Aug. 19, and his remarks on that occasion show that he is fully conscious of his responsibility as a soldier and entirely willing to submit his acts to the enlightened judgment of his countrymen.

"More than forty years ago, in answer to the call to arms of my country. I left home and my friends to become a soldier in the Union Army. Many of those who are here to-night then bade me godspeed. During every day since that time I have been, and am still, a soldier. To-night my comrades in arms, my old neighbors and friends, and the generation which has come upon the stage of action since, have bade me welcome upon the stage of action since, have bade me welcome pressions of kindness, and the good wishes from my comrades in arms of four wars, I thank you from the bottom of my heart, and express to you my deep and lasting appreciation.

"The duty of a soldier is to his country. His is to maintain the honor of his nation; to protect its citisens wheresoever they may be, and to enforce allegiance to the flag in whatever distant lands it is planted and unfurled.

maintain the honor of his nation; to protect its citisens wheresoever they may be, and to enforce allegiance to the flag in whatever distant lands it is planted and unfurled.

"We have fought to make this a united country; to wrest the great West from the hordes of Indian savages, and to protect the frontiersman and his wife and children in their homes; to bring the blessings of libertand good government to our neighboring and distant isles of the sea; to avenge the massacre in the harbor of Havana, to compel obedience to our authority in the Philippine Islands, and to pacify and subdue the most savage tribes of the earth.

"We have gone where our country sent us, not of our own choice, but we have obeyed her commands, and during these years of service, whether on Southern battle fields or the great plains of the West, in the Isle of Cuba, or in the tropical jungles of the Philippines, we tried to do our duty to the United States of America, and our flag.

"The warfare in which our troops are engaged in the Philippines differs from any in which we have ever engaged heretofore, and, on account of the severity of the climate and owing to intense heat and dense tropical growth, calls for great vigilance on the part of commanding officers to protect their men from disease, and speaking not for myself, they have all done their duty well, officers and soldiers, and deserve well of their country. On account of the different tribes who inhabit the many islands, the service demanded is not similar, but must vary with the conditions as they exist. In Luxon the tribes are different from those of Samar and Mindanao, the latter islands being peopled by savage tribes who do not recognize any rules of civilized warfare, but are treacherous and brutal to the lowest degree. Still, they must be brought into subjection, and kept so until they learn that the purpose is to give them freedom and the blessings of that good government which we enjoy.

"But my friends, let me say that through all the years of service, during which time

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Joseph H. Ford, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., was married at Fitchburg, Mass., Aug. 20, to Miss Ida Smith, daughter of Mrs. Lucretia Smith. The bride wore a gown of cocoanut fiber brought from the Philippines by the bridegroom.

The engagement of Capt. Walter S. McBroom, 7th Inf., to Miss Little L. McKenzie, of Washington, D.C., is announced, the wedding to take place in the early fall.

Invitations have been sent out for the marriage on Aug. 23 of Miss Gertrude Luella Willard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Willington Willard, of Geneseo, N.Y., to Mr. Karl Joseph Phisterer, of New York, son of Assistant Adjutant General Phisterer, of Albany, N.Y., and brother of Lieut. Frederick W. Phisterer, Art. Corps, U.S.A. Mr. Phisterer and his bride will be at home after Oct. 1, at No. 135 Hamilton place, New York city. A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. George G. Gately, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Aug. 7.

Gately, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Aug. 7.

The wife of Post Com. Sergeant Louis Lemmer, U.S.A., gave birth to a son at Platisburg, N.Y., July 22.

Capt. Henry O. Bissett, U.S. Marine Corps, was married at New Orleans, La., Aug. 14, to Miss Celeste Doussan. The marriage was somewhat of a surprise to the friends of the bride, as she is possessed of a remarkable voice and had intended to accept an operatic career. Love and family opposition to public life for the talented young woman were too much in the balance, and at the Church of the Immaculate Conception she became the wife of Captain Bissett, who has just returned from the Philippines. Father Murphy performed the ceremony in the presence of a few friends and relatives. The bride was given away by her father; the groom was attended by his brother, and there were no other attendants. The bride wore white organdie with illusion veil, the gown being richly trimmed with lace. She carried a large bouquet with satin streamers. Cuptain and Mrs. Bissett left at once for a tour of the Eastern cities, after which they will settle at Mare Island, Cal., where Captain Bissett is stationed.

All Saints Chapel at Newport, R. I. was crowded on Thursday, Aug. 21, upon the occasion of the marriage of Lieut. Arthur MacArt.ur, U.S.N., son of General MacArthur, to Miss Mary Handy McCalla, daughter of Capt. Bowman H. McCalla, U. S. N. The Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of the church, ediciated, The bride entered the phurch with her father. She wore a simple gown of white satin, ruffled with chiffon. The bertha was of point lace, the skirt and train being bordered with orange blossoms. The veil of tulle was held in place by a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of

gardenias, lilies of the valley and jessamine. Her bridesmaids were Miss Stella McCalla. Misk Hetty Sargent
of Boston, Miss Neville Taylor, daughter of Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor, U.S.N., and Miss Emily Thomas,
daughter of Captain C. M. Thomas, U.S.N. Miss Lily
McCalla, sister of the bride, was her maid of honor.
All wore gowns of white crepe de chine with little lace
jackets, shell pink girdles and pink cule hata trimmed
with pink roses, and carried bouquets of pink sweet
peas. Cadet Douglass MacArthur of West Point, a
brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The
ushers were Lieutenants Pope Washington, William H.
Reynolds, Amon Bronson, Chester Wells and Dr. Frank
L. Pleadwell, all of the United States Navy. A wedding breakfast followed at the home of the brides
parents in Francis street, there being present about two
hundred persons. Lieutenant and Mrs. MacArthur will
spend their honeymoon in the White Mountains and
Canada. The bride and groom first became acquainted at Newport, R. I. several years ago.

RECENT DEATHS.

RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Ralph E. McDowell, 12th U.S. Cav., was drowned in Pinto Creek, near Fort Clark, Tex., Aug. 17. He and Lieut. O. S. Lusk were bathing, when McDowell was seized with cramps and drowned before help could reach him. Lieutenant Lusk nearly lost his own life in attempting a rescue. Lieutenant McDowell was promoted from the ranks Feb. 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Ralph P. Brower, Art. Corps, U. S. A., died at Tallac, Cal., Aug. 7, of heart failure. He was appointed from Illinois as a second lieutenant in the Army, July 9, 1898, and assigned to the 7th Artillery. He was a graduate of the University of Illinois.

Eulalie Rollins Sehon, eldest daughter of Capt. John L. and Mary Rollins Sehon, died at San Diego, Cal., Aug. 8 She was a granddaughter of the late Capt. James H. Rollins and also a great-granddaughter of the late Col. A. H. Bowman. The funeral services over the remains at St. Paul's church were very impressive. Rev. Mr. Hall officiating in a very tenrer address. The choir of the church rendered, "God Shall Wipe All Tears Away," "Asleep in Jesus" and "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The little white casket was entirely covered with beautiful floral offerings. A private burial was held at the grave. The pallbearers were: Maj. Moylan, Judge V. E. Shaw, Wheeler J. Bailey, J. S. Akerman, John H. Gay and R. H. Daiton.

Alfred Sandford, who died at St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 14, 1902. was a son of the late Major Alfred Sandford.

Maj. Moylan, Judge V. E. Shaw, Wheeler J. Balley, J. S. Akerman, John H. Gay and R. H. Daiton.

Alfred Sandford, who died at St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 14, 1902, was a son of the late Major Alfred Sandford, Kentneky Volunteers, Harrison's Army, campaign of River Raisin, brother-in-law of the late Lieut. Col. Daniel P. Whiting, U.S.A., retired, and of the late Gen. Richard C. Gatlin, formerly of the U.S. Army, and of Major Gen. N. J. T. Dana, U.S. Volunteers.

General Frans Sigel, formerly of the U.S. Volunteer Army, died at his home in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, on Aug. 21, in his 78th year. General Sigel was born in Germany and was educated in the military school at Carlsruhe. He joined in the Revolution of 1849, became the War Minister, and later commander-in-chief of that movement and led the remnants of the Revolutionary Army through the lines of the royal forces into Switzerland. He settled in St. Louis, Mo., in 1852, and at the outbreak of the Civil War organised a regiment of infantry composed largely of Germans. He was appointed brigadier general of Volunteers May 17, 1861, promoted major general March 21, 1862, and resigned May 4, 1865. He was a popular and energetic commander and took part in several of the great campaigns of the war. He took up his residence in New York in 1867.

PERSONALS.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. W. A. McDaniel, U.S.A., is on duty at Fort Thomas, Ky.

Lieut. S. C. Orchard, 3d U.S. Inf., is on duty at Fort Thomas, Ky.

Lieut. F. C. Jewell, U.S.A., has left Oak Park, Ill., for West Point, N.Y.

Lieut. S. V. McClure, U.S.A., retired, is at Hotel Atlanta, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. Col. Geo. Andrews, U.S.A., is on a visit to Bolton, on Lake George, N.Y.

Lieut. W. T. Bates, 17th U.S. Inf., has left Philadelphia, Pa., for Fort Leavenworth.

Col. W. E. Dougherty, 8th U.S. Inf., should be addressed at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Capt. E. L. Phillips, 13th U.S. Cav., has arrived at Fort Keogh for duty from Fort Assimulboine.

Gen. J. W. Barlow, U.S.A., has changed his address from Jamestown, R.I., to New London, Conn.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Frederick Wilson Benteen, 26th Inf., on Aug. 16 at Hanover, N.H. Lieut. W. E. Gunster, 7th U.S. Inf., from Fort St. Michael, Alaska, has arrived at Presidio, San Francisco.

Mrs. Casper H. Conrad and daughter, Miss Violet,

Mrs. Casper H. Conrad and daughter, Miss Violet, e spending a few weeks at the Park Inn., Rockaway Park, L.I.

park, L.I.

Lieut. T. W. Hollyday, Art. Corps, relinquished duty at Fort Caswell, N.C., this week and left for Fort Getty, Charleston, S.C.

Capt. J. J. Hunker, U.S.N., in command of the Constellation at Newport, R.I., will be detached on Sept. 3 and ordered home.

Lieut. Daniel D. Tompkins, now of the 10th U.S. Cav., who arrived recently from Manila, is on duty at Fort Mackensje, Wyo.

Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Holmes, U.S.N., who has been on sick leave in Lowell, Mass., has been ordered to duty on the Independence at Mare Island, Cal.

Capt. Archibald Campbell, Art. Corps, relinquished duty at Fort Columbus, Aug. 19, to go to Wilmington and assume command of Fort Delaware, Del.

Capt. Arthur Lee, M.P., formerly military attache of the Briish embassy at Washington, and Mrs. Lee arrived in New York city Aug. 20 from England.

Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rixey returned to Washington, D.C., Aug. 18 from a short visit to President and Mrs. Rossevelt at Oyster Bay, Long Island.

Lieut. Ernest R. Tilton, Art. Corps, who has been ninving a few days leave, has rejoined at Fort Monroe.

Long Island.

Lieut. Eruest R. Tilton, Art. Corps, who has been enjoying a few days leave, has rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va. He has been detailed a member of the examining board at that post.

Fifty-six enlisted men have passed the preliminary examination and have been authorized to take the competitive examination for appointment to second lieutenant at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Their names are given elsewhere.

Capt. D. H. Clark, U.S.A., has gone to Lake City,

Capt. S. L. H. Slocum, Sth U.S. Cav., is at Hague, Lake George, N.Y.

Capt. W. A. Holbook, 5th U.S. Cav., has arrived at Boise, Idaho, for duty.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S.N., has left Balti-lore for Bremerton, Wash.

Capt. M. H. Barnum, 8th U.S. Cav., has arrived at Fort Riley, Kan., for duty.

Lieut. Col. C. A. Williams, 24th U. S. Inf., is for the present at Wheeling, W. Va.

Lieut. W. K. Moore, U.S.A., should be addressed at Cadams, Neb., for the next few weeks.

Lieut. Bilward Hill, U.S.A., from Fort Warren. Mass., has arrived at Fort Monroe, Va.

Lieut. Jas. D. Taylor. Jr., 24th U.S. Inf., has arrived at Fort Harrlson, Mont., for duty.

Chief Engineer H. O. Slayton, Revenue Cutter Service, has left Savannah, Ga., for Stoneham, Mass.

Lieut. J. L. DeWitt, 20th U.S. Inf., has changed station from Columbus, O., to Fort Sheridam, Ill.

Med. Inspector F. B. Stephenson, U.S.N., and family have returned to Portsmouth, N.H., from Prout's Neck, Me.

Col. S. C. Mills, U.S.A., who has been been seen to the prout of the columbus of the co

Col. S. C. Mills, U.S.A., who has been on a visit Hague, N.Y., should now be addressed at Omaha,

Gen. William H. Bisbee, U.S.A., from the Philippines, should be adressed Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, U.S.N., chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, made an inspection tour at the Brooklyn Navy Yard Aug. 20.

Lieut. E. J. Williams, 5th U.S. Inf., has been re-lieved from recruiting duty at Columbus, O., and is en route to the Philippine Islands to join his regi-ment.

Capt. E. B. Cassatt, 13th U.S. Cav., military at-taché at the American Embassy, London, sailed from New York Aug. 19 on the American liner St. Louis for Southampton.

New York Aug. 10 on the American liner St. Louis for Southampton.

Comdr. W. W. Kimball, U.S.N., will relieve Comdr. J. A. Adams from the command of the Alert on Sept. 10. He was to have commanded the Abarenda, but his orders have been modified.

Lieut. Col. M. B. Hughes, recently returned from the Philippines and ill at the general hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, is improving. Mrs. Hughes is at the Colonial, Pine and Jones streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, imspector general of the Army, has given up his former residence at No. 1314 Connecticut avenue, N.W. The General and his family had occupied this house continuously since February, 1889.

Comdr. Charles E. Fox, U.S.N., has been detached from the United States Naval Observatory, and will hold himself in readiness to command the U.S.S. Ranger when that vessel is commissioned for sea service.

Lieutenant General Miles, U.S.A., has left Washington, with his aide, Lieut. Col. H. H. Whitney, to make an inspection of a number of forts in New England, including some which will participate in the joint maneuvers.

cuvers.

Col. R. G. Rutherford, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rutherford are summering at Doubling Gap White Sulphur Springs, near Newville, Pa., Their son, 1st Lieut. Robert G. Rutherford, Jr., 24th U.S. Inf., was detained in the Philippines after the departure of his regiment to close up his business as quartermaster and commissary at San Jose, P.I.

Jose, P.I.

The 57th Company of Coast Artilery, stationed at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., is commanded by Capt. Mervyn C. Buckey, who is a great-great-grandnephew of George Washington, being a direct descendant of Samuel Washington. Lieut R. C. Marshall, Jr., who is a great-grandson of Chief Justice John Marshall, is also attached to the 57th Company.

Private Martin, of Co. C. 9th U.S. Inf., of Fort Niagara, says the Koungstown News of Aug. 15, is very badly wanted by the authorities there. On Monday Martin stole between \$50 and \$60 from a comrade and succeeded in getting away. He left in his uniform and it is thought he went to Niagara Falls. A description of Martin has been sent to the surrounding towns and hopes are entertained for his apprehension.

hopes are entertained for his apprehension.

The proceedings in the court-martial of Asst. Paymaster Charles W. Penrose, U.S.N., reached the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy this week and are now being reviewed by that officer. No decision in the matter is expected until next week. Major Littleton W. T. Waller, who, at the personal solicitation of the defendant, was made the latter's counsel, was given until Thursday to file additional papers in the case and availed himself of the privilege.

Mr. J. J. Cunningham, of Vallejo, Cal., has been appointed paymaster's clerk at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and this appointment brings back to that yard a gentleman who for many years has been appreciated by all those who have had occasion to draw money from the pockets of our good Uncle Samuel. Mr. Cunningham has been attached to the Independence during the incumbency of Paymaster Kerr, and the present appointment is to enable the same paymaster to avail himself of the great skill and honesty of Mr. Cunningham. When the survivors from the Vandalia arrived at Mare Island in May, 1889, the acting paymaster of that fill-fated ship was placed under many and deep obligations by the skill and kindness of Pay Clerk Cunningham, and it is largely owing to the advice and assistance freely given by him that the somewhat mixed accounts of the Vandalia were completed and audited by the Treasury Department without a single checkage of any sort.

Department without a single checkage of any sort.

It was decided by the Supreme Court in the case of Chaplain Blake (103 U.S. 227) that the appointment of a successor to an office, and the confirmation of the appointment by the Senate, operates, proprie vigore, to discharge the officer from the Service. This decision has been taken advantage of by the War Department in the case of Hamilton H. Blunt, late captain, 40th U.S. Vol. Inf., who was dismissed from the Service by sentence of G.C.M., and now asks to have his record corrected on the ground that, under the decision in the Demling case, the court-martial that tried him was an illegal one. The War Department holds that, without regard to the decision of the court-martial in his case, Blunt was, at the date of the appointment of his successor, Jan. 2, 1901, separated from the Volunteer military Service of the United States. It is also held that as Blunt was, at the date of his discharge, in arrest under charges alleging "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," in violation of the Glat Article of War, his separation from the Service was a discharge without honor.

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Lieut. C. Stacey, U.S.A., should be addressed at Fort envenworth, Kan.
Capt. R. J. Burt, 9th U.S. Inf., is on duty at Madian Barracks, N.Y.

Capt. J. Hagood, U.S.A., has left Charleston, S.C., or West Point, N.Y.

Lieut. E. J. Warren, Art. Corps. U.S.A., is on duty t Fort Hancock, N.J. Lieut. Chas. D. Winn, U.S.A., should be addressed t Fort Washington, Md.

Lieut. Bryan Conrad, 18th Inf., U.S.A., is visiting his father, Judge Holmes Conrad, in Winchester, Va. Capt. George W. Burr, O.D., U.S.A., and Mrs. Burr are at Hotel Normandie-by-the-Sea, Seabright, N.J.

Miss C. R. Hunt, the sister of Paymaster Livingston Hunt, has been visiting Mrs. Hobart at Poland Springs, Me.

Lieut. G. W. Brown, U.S.N., has been detached from duty on the Alert, and ordered to the Adams as executive officer.

officer.

Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fletcher have been at Newport, R.I., all summer, the station of Commander Fletcher.

Mrs. Clarke, widow of Gen. Francis Clarke, U.S.A., is passing the summer in Europe but will return to her home in Washington, D.C., in October.

Condr. J. D. Adams, U.S.N., who has been in command of the Alert on the Pacific coast, will be detached on Sept. 10 and proceed to his home awaiting further orders.

Brig. Gen. Langer H. Wilson, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, who was sent to Eugland as the military representative of the United States at the coronation of King Edward, sailed from Liverpool on Aug. 20 for home.

Mrs. W. A. S. Wither, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. E. R. Kellogg, and her little daughter, are at Norwalk, Ohio, visiting friends. They will spend some weeks in Baltimore, Md., and then go to Boston to join Mr. Wither.

Wither,
Brig. Gen. Charles P. Engan, U.S.A., retired, denies a report recently published to the effect that he had challenged W. P. Harlow, of Arizona, to fight a duel. He declares that there isn't a word of truth in the whole story.

A Lung U.S.N. has been detailed by

whole story.

Surg. George A. Lung, U.S.N., has been detailed by Surgeon General Rixey to accompany President Roosevelt on his contemplated tour of New England and the West. Dr. Lung performed distinguished service on the march of the allied forces to Pekin in 1900.

Rear-Admiral Henry C. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, returned to Washington on Tuesday from a ten days' trip of inspection to the Great Lakes, and to select a site for a naval training station. After re-maining but a few hours he left for Newport to attend the War College.

the War College.

Among the more recent commissions issued by President Roosevelt is that of lieutenant (J.g.) to Ensign W. C. Asserson, U.S.N., a son of Civil Engineer Peter C. Asserson, U.S.N., a son of Civil Engineer Peter C. Asserson, U.S.N., now serving in the Philippines, commanding the gunboat Quiros.

Capt. William H. Emory, U.S.N., has been detailed to take over the command of the Indiana, his detachment from the New York Navy Yard having become effective from Aug. 15. Captain Emory will, however, attend a course of instruction at the Naval War College before assuming command of the battleship.

Major George A. Armes, U.S.A., retired, was shot in the right breast at his county place on the Chevy Chase road, near Washington, D.C. on Aug. 21 by J. Rolend Johnson, a former tenant whom he had dsposessed. Major Armes rode in a street car to Washington Baracks Hospital, where his wound was pronounced not serious.

The transfer from the Atlantic coast to the position in charge of the Naval Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., of Pay Inspector Henry G. Colby, U.S.N. (retired). will please a large number of friends in the city by the Golden Gate, and also place the genial pay inspector in the duty for which he has wished since his retirement in 1901.

in the duty for which he has wished since his retirement in 1901.

Following are the Army and Navy arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Aug. 20, 1902: Lieut, F. W. Griffin, A.C., U.S.A.; Lieut, F. W. Griffin, A.C., U.S.A.; Lieut, F. W. T. Bates, 17th Inf., U.S.A.; Major J. G. D. Knight, C.E., U.S.A.; Major E. C. Carter, M.D., U.S.A.; Lieut, S. T. Ansell, 11th Inf., U.S.A.; Comdr. C. H. Arnold, U.S.N.; Vieut, G. S. Tiffany, 21st Inf., U.S.A.; Major C. D. Cowles, 17th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Cowles.

It is reported that Oberlin M. Carter, formerly a captain of the Army, who is now serving a sentence in the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on conviction of embezzling Government funds while in charge of engineering work in Savannah harbor, is hopeful of gaining his freedom upon the return to the United States of Greene and Gaynor, his alleged accomplices who are cording to this report, expects to be able to prove his innocence by the testimony of the fugitives if he can only get them on the witness stand.

G. O. 15, AUG. 9, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

I. The following named competitors having made, during the four days' competition held at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., the highest aggregate scores, constitute the Infantry Team, Department of the Columbia, for 1902:

for 1902:			Total
			Score
1. Black. Edward K, sergt., 1			
2. Eve, William J., sergt., G.,			
2 Johnson John H. private	D		449
4. Dickson, Noah J., private,	B		426
b. Miller, Floward A., Sergi.,	A		4IM
6. Koehendoerfer, Joseph, corr	I		405
7. Wachter, George, Q.M. serg	t., F		403
8. McKamey, John, private, E		***********	402
3. Oxenbauer, Thodore, corpl.,	· C		377
10. Rhodes, John. corpl., K			347
The medals authorized are a	warded	accordingt	y and
will be presented when received	by the I	Department	Com-
mander.	1 1	1	
II. The following named comp	etitors 1	will represe	nt the
Department of the Columbia at	the Arn	ay Infantry	com-
petition to be held at Fort Sheric			
1. (a) Davidson, Richard N., ser	gt., G.	17th Inf	523
? Black, Edward K., sergt., 1	H		521
3. Eve, William J., sergt., G.,	********		453
(a) Distinguished marksmer	1.		

G. O. 31, AUG. 15, DEPT. OF COLORADO.
Upon arrival at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., of Troops G and H, loth Cav.. Troop C. 14th Cav.. will stand relieved from duty at that post, and will then proceed by rail to Fort Huachuca. Arizona, for station,

THE ARMY

SPECIAL, ORDERS, AUG. 21, H.Q.A.
The leave granted lst Lieut. Arthur Pollion, 14th.
Cav., July 25, extended two months.
The leave granted Major John R. Williams, A.C., July 28, extended one month.
The extended one month.
The extended one month about Aug. 23, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward A. Stnart. A.C.
The leave ror one month about Aug. 23, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward A. Stnart. A.C.
The leave granted & Lieut. Rawson Warren, 11th Cav., July 19, is extanded fifteen days.
The leave granted at Lieut. John S. E. Young. 5th Cav. (inen 2d lieutenant, 8th Cav.), July 25, 1902, is extended one month.
The leave granted 1st Lieut. William S. Wells, Jr., 14th Cav., July 31, is extended one month.
Capt. JJohn H. Hughes, 4th Inf., now on leave in New York city, is detailed for temporary recruiting service during the absence of Major Louis A. Craig, 15th Cav., and will assume charge recruiting station at No. 705 Sixth avenue, New York city, relieving 2d Lieut. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, A.C., temporarily in charge.
The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut Frederick W. Coleman, 13th Inf., Aug. 4, 1902, is further extended one month.

The following named officers will proceed to New London and report in person to the Chief of Artillery, in connection with combined Army and Navy maneuvers: Major Garland N. Whistler, A.C., and Capt. William Chamberlain, A.C.
So much of S. O., Aug. 15, as directs Major William J. Wakeman, surg., to Fort McPherson, Ga., is amended to proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., to relieve Major William W. Gray, who will poceed to Fort McPherson, Georgia.
Leave one month is granted Major Harry L. Bailey, 2d Inf.:
So much of S. O., July 31, as directs 1st Lieut Frank W. Ball, 25th Inf., to join regiment is revoked.

Leave one month is granted Major Harry L. Bailey, 2d Inf.;
So much of S. O., July 31, as directs 1st Lieut. Frank W. Ball, 25th Inf., to join regiment is revoked.
The following named officers of the Signal Corps will proceed to places indicated for duty in connection with combined Army and Navy maneuvers: Major George P. Scriven, to New London, Conn.; 1st Lieut. Alfred T. Clifton, to Wakefield, R. 1.; 1st Lieut. Henry S. Hathaway, to New London.
Major Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps, in addition to duties as C.O., Signal Corps, Fort Myer, Va., will assume charge of the office of chief signal officer during such time in August and September as there may be no other officer of the Signal Corps present for duty therein.
The extension of leave absence to 1st Lieut. Walter T. Bates, 17 Inf., Aug. 16, is still further extended to include Aug 31.
Col. Amos S. Kimball, Asst. Q.M. Gen., will report in person to the Q.M. Gen. for consultation on official business.
Leave of absence for three months from about Sept. 1.

Leave of absence for three months from about Sept. 1.

1902 granted to 2d Lieut. William ... Inf. Major Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps, will proceed to Baltimore on official business.

TRAVEL PAY TO ENLISTED MEN.

Circular 267, Aug. 5. Paymaster General's Office. It having come to the sterition of this office that the provisions of the act of March 2, 1901, have been everywhere the payment of travel pay to men who have been discharged in the Philippine Islands and there reontered the service and had since returned to the United States and been discharged, the following is furnished for the information of officers of the Pay Department.

1. So much of the act of March 2, 1901, as provides for payment of travel pay to officers and enlisted men of the Army who were discharged in the Philippine Islands and there is entered the service applies only to those who had been so discharged and had re-entered the service prior to the date of the approval of the act and will not apply to those discharged and re-entering the service therefater that date.

there is entered the service prior to the date of the approval of the act and will not apply to those discharged and re-entering the service therefore that date.

2. It will be observed that men so discharged and re-entering the service will when again discharged, if discharged in the Philippines, be entitled to transportation and subsistence in kind for sea travel and to travel pay at four cents per mile for the land travel from place of discharge appointment or enlistment in the United States.

3. If since discharge and re-enlistment in the Philippines they have returned to the United States and there been discharged they will be entitled to travel pay at four cents per mile only from place of discharge in the United States to place of last preceding enlistment in the United States to place of last preceding enlistment in the United States to place of last preceding enlistment in the United States to place of last preceding enlistment in the United States to place of last preceding enlistment in the Philippines after discharge there should have been within three months. Discharge and a re-entry into the service was in the Philippines does not come under the provisions of the act.

5. One whose original enlistment or entry into the service was in the Philippines does not come under the provisions of the act, and such a one discharged in the United States would be entitled to travel pay at four cents a mile for the land travel and transportation and subsistence in kind for the sea travel involved in the journey back to place of enlistment in the Philippines.

6. One discharged in the Philippines after the date of the act and there re-entered the service would not be subject to the provisions of the act and would receive the small travel allowances for land and sea travel from place of discharge to place of enlistment.

7. The following examples, under 1, 2, and 3 hereof, are submitted as a guide to settlement of similar cases: (a) A soldier enlisted at Cincinnati, Ohio, was discharged in the Philippines and the

ceding enlistment in the United States, and was not suitified to travel pay, he being at that time at place of such enlistment.

8. It is found that in the cases above cited travel pay has been paid from place of discharge in the United States to San Francisco, the same as though the men were entitled to travel allowances for land and sea travel back to Manila.

9. General Orders, No. 57, 'Adjutant General's Office, 1901, enjoins upon officers issuing final statements that they shall note thereon the place of last enlistment in the United States preceding their discharge in the Philippines. If this be omitted and by reason of such omission overnayment in travel pay is caused, the officer issuitable erroneous, final statements will be held responsible the erroneous, final statements will be held responsible the solder to have enlisted in the Philippines, as and a statement should put the paymaster upon inquiry. Nor attempt the travel pay is caused, the officer issuitable to solder to have enlisted in the Philippines, as and a statement should put the paymaster upon inquiry. Nor does it follow that because, a man enlisted in the Philippines he was previously discharged there, and care should be taken to ascertain the facts in order to avoid injustice and short payment to the soldier.

By authority of the Secretary of War:

A. E. BATES, Paymaster General, U.S. Army.

JOINT ARMY AND NATIONAL GUARD CAMP.

G. O. 96, AUG. 20, H.G.A., A.G.O.

With the approval of the Acting Secretary of War, the following organizations will be assembled in eamp at Fort Riley, Kansas, about Sept. 20, 1802, to participate in the maneuvers to be held at that point during a period of ten days, beginning Monday, Sept. 29, and continuing until Wedneeday, Oct. 8, 1902.

Ist Battallon of Engineers; Headquarters, band, 1st Battallon of Engineers; Headquarters, band, and 12 companies, 6th U.S. Infantry; Headquarters, band, and 12 companies, 6th U.S. Infantry; Headquarters, band, and 12 companies, 6th U.S. Infantry, Headquarters, band, and 12 companies, 6th U.S. Infantry, excepting Co. L.; detachment Signal Corps; detachment Hospital Corps.

Peta which will be left without garrisons will each be cared for by a guard consisting of one commissioned officer and the smallest number of men consistent with the proper performance of the duty, it is desirable that the proper performance of the duty, it is desirable that the proper performance of the duty, it is desirable that the proper performance of the duty, it is desirable that the proper performance of the duty, it is desirable that the proper performance of the duty, it is desirable that the proper performance of the duty, it is desirable that the proper performance of the duty, it is desirable that the proper performance of the duty it is desirable that the proper performance of the duty it is desirable that the proper performance of the duty it is desirable that the proper performance of the duty it is desirable that the proper performance of the duty it is desirable that the proper performance of the duty it is desirable that the proper performance of the duty it is desirable that the proper performance of the duty it is desirable that the proper performance of the invitation of the owner of the duty it is desirable that the proper performance of the invitation of the owner of the duty it is desirable that the proper performance of the invitation of the o

field artillery.

Nebraska, two regiments of infantry, 12 companies each.

The regular and militia forces will be organized as a division. Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S. Army, is assigned to command and will proceed to Fort Riley, Kansas, not later than Sept. 20, 1902, accompanied by his aides.

The following officers are assigned to duty during the encampment on the staff of Major General Bates, and will report to him by letter without delay and in person at Fort Riley, Kansas, not later than Sept. 20, 1902; Major J. W. McCher, and U.S. Cavalry, assistant adjutant general, adjutant general; Lieut. Col. S. C. Milli, inspector general; Capt. C. B. Baker, quariermaster, chief quartermaster. Capt. H. J. Gallagher, commissary, chief commissary; Lieut. Col. John Van R. Hoff, deputy surgeon general, chief surgeon; Major G. P. Serlven, Signal Corps, chief signal officer.

After the completion of the maneuvers Major General Bates and the other officers named will return to their proper stations.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service. By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

WM. H. CARTER, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., A.A.G. CIVII. AUTHORITY IN (PHILLIPINES.

CIVIL AUTHORITY IN PHILLIPINES.

G. O. 152, JULY 7, DIV. OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Publishes instructions of the President of the United States of July 3, 1902, subjecting forces in the Division of the Philippines to the call of the civil authorities for maintenance of law and order, and the enforcement of their authority.

II. The services of the Army in the Division of the Philippines in connection with the civil government within the territory described by the President's instructions are limited and clearly defined in the preceding paragraph.

are limited and clearly defined in the preceding paragraph.

Under no circumstances will action of any member of the Army exceed the limitation imposed by the President's instructions, nor on any other terms than stated therein, namely, in response "to the call of the civil authorities," and to insure justification to the military said call must, in every case, be official and in writing, and specifically mention the service to be performed, and specifically mention the service to be performed to cope with the emergency.

"As a further precaution, no less authority than the governor of a province will be recognized by the military as competent to make a call for assistance from the Army, nor will any less authority than a brigade commander respond to a call of a provincial governor for military assistance. Brigade and department commanders will make immediate report to these headquarters, by telegraph, of action had under this order, soldiers and tenerer.

III All members of the Army officers, soldiers and

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military assistance. Highed and algorithms will make immediate report to these, headquarters, by telegraph, of action had under this order, and cause thereor.

III. All members of the Army, officers, soldiers and civilian employees, are forbidden to exercise authority by force, or threat to use force, in connection with civil matters, except in the manner prescribed in the preceding paragraphs. Nor will they assume to make suggestions, or attempt to influence civil officials or civil administration. In any manner whatsoever. All prisoners streated by the Army in aid of civil government and enforcement of law will be immediately turned over to civil; custody.

Under no circumstances will the weapons of a soldier be used against a civil prisoner, nor in effecting the arrest of a civilian or native, unless in response to an attack by fire-arms or assault by bolos being made upon the troops. An attempt to assault by bolos will not useful a natice by fire-arms.

IV. All warrants for arrest of officers or solders, for civil offenses, when within camp or barracks must be in due form in writing, and be served unon the commanding officers of the station or camp, who will cause the party to be delivered up in his presence.

V. As expenses of military witnesses before civil courts are not a proper charge against Army appropriations, commanding officers may authorize, not order, officers and soldlers and civilian employees to obey summons to appear as witnesses before civil courts. When practicable, and to facilitate attendance, subsistence a company mess and transportation on Government transports will be provided for enlisted over when obeying a summons to appear as witnesses, provided by law for other persons and payable from insular appropriations.

By command of Major General Choffee:

W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

G. O. %. AUG. 18, H.O.A. A.G.O. An advance copy of this order appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Aug. 16, page 1265.

CIRCULAR S. AUG. 13. H.Q.A. A.G.O.
Publishes a letter from the Acting Secretary of the
Treasury in connection with General Orders, No. S., July
1962. H.O.A. which amnounces that the treasury of
the Philippine Islands is designated a depository of public
money of the United States, and is specially suthorized
to receive on deposit, public funds advanced to any and all
disbursing officers of the United States.

G. O. M. AUG. 14. DEPT. DF COLORADO.

Publishes instructions for Field Batteries to be observed
by Artillery organizations serving in this denartment.

1. Practice marches will, he made by field hatteries as
most times as may be orescribed by the post commander
following the plan outlined in G. IO. No. 8. current, service
these headquarters. After October 1, the field eversise
will be so arranged, if practicable, as to unite two o
more arms of the service in the illustration and solutio
of teactical problems. No expense will be incurred or
reactice marches for fuel, forese, or camp grounds with
out authority from these headquarters.

Sub. John C Gilmore Jr. Artillers Cores baving rerected as required by natagraph 2. Special Orders, No.
13. current series. Feathquarters of the Arms, is annointed and announced as alle to the major general commending.

By command of Major General MacArthur:
THOMAS H. BARRY, A.G.

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6. 6. 154. DIV. OF THE PHILIPPINES. Frank D. Baldwin is assigned to command eparate Brigade, and will proceed with his aides: from Camp. Vicara. Mindanae, to

G. O. Mc, JULY 10, DIV OF THE PHILIPPINES.
Col. William P. Hall, A.A.G., will proceed to San Francisco, thence to Washington D.C., for duty.
Lieut. Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, A.A.G., is relieved from duty as adjutant reneral. Department of North Philippines, and is detailed as adjutant general, Division of the Philippines, relieving Col. William P. Hall, A.A.G. Major Millard F. Walts, 1st U.S. Inf., is detailed as adjutant general, Department of North Philippines, relieving Lieut. Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, A.A.G., of the dutles pertaining thereto.

G. O. 188 JULY B. DIV. OF THE PHILIPPINI The 2d Battallon of the 11th Inf. is relieved from the Department of North Philippines and assignty in the Department of South Philippines, for tor in vicinity of Malabang, Mindanao.

Capt. A. C. Blunt, A.C., is announced as acting assadjutant general of the District of Porto Rico.

Gives instructions to officers serving in the Subsisten Department as to requisitions.

G. O. 20, AUG. 13, DEPT, OF TEXAS.

Capt. W. H. Bertsch, Q.M., 4th Inf., is temporarily assigned to duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster of the department.

G. O. 41, JULY 8, DEPT, OF NORTH PHILIPPINES. 2d Lieut. Christian Briand, 1st Cav., having reported, is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster of the department.

G. O. 42, JULY 10, DEPT. OF NORTH PHILIPPINES. Lieut. Col. Henry O. S. Heisland, A.A.G., is relieved from duty as adjutant general of this department, and Major Millard F. Waltz, ist Inf., is announced as adjutant general of this department.

Directs that requisitions for the books supplied by the Quartermaster's Department be made upon the post quartermaster, and if the books are not on hand the quartermaster will procure them, by requisitions in the usual form.

Publishes a communication relative to the removal of oil from the hydraulic recoil system when firing certain carriages.

CIRCULAR 17, AUG. 16, DEPT. OF EAST.

Publishes a communication from the H.Q.A., dated
Aug. 14, which directs that C. O. of all posts at which
Alfanch and 6-inch Armstrong rapid-fire guns are
located, will turn in to Frankford Arsenal, all the old
pattern cases, filled and empty, for those guns, which
are on hand at those posts, this ammunition not to be
turned in until the modifications of the breech blocks
are completed at each post.

CIRCULAR 18, AUG. 18, DEPT. OF EAST.

Directs that hereafter the record of artillery practice of each downpany of coast artillery in this department under A? 45, be founded in triplicate, one to be retained by the company, one to be forwarded, direct to the Chief of Ordinatice, and one to be forwarded to Department Headquarters for the information of the artillery in spector.

Capt, Horace M. Reeve 17th Inf., is announced as alde-decamp on the staff of the undersigned.

J. C. BATES, Major General, Commanding.

de-camp on the staff of the undersigned.

CIRCULAR 3, AUG. II, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

I. The attention of post and company commanders is called to the requirements of paragraph 188, Army Regulations, which do not seem to be uniformly interpreted and applied at the several posts in this department. Company clerks, kitchen postes in this department. Adjutant's Office, Quart master's Department, Subsistence Department, Post Exchange, etc., should all attend some drills and most of them should attend all drills. If necessary to this end, the commissary and post exchange will be closed during drill hours, and stables will be left under charge of stable guards. Where two cooks are present for duty, the assistant or third cook, if any, will attend drills. All officers whose presence is prescribed by drill regulations, excepting the officer of the day, and post staff officers, and overy available enlisted man, will attend all mounted drills of their respective organizations. Mon left in charge of quarters will be reduced to and kept at the minimum number consistent with safety. Drill hours should be faken up for duty as soon as practicable. The period of preliminary instruction will vary with the aptitude of the man but will not exceed one month. In exceptional cases which appear to require a longer period, request for desired extension of time will be made to these headquarters.

Post commanders will hereafter enter in the column of Remarks' on their monthly reports of drills, the reason for absentees in each organization, using the usual obreviations; as, E. D. 2; B. D. 3; Sick 4; etc.

II. All officers making sales of condemned property will comply promptly with the requirements of paragraph 978. Army Regulations. In case an inspection is impracticable, the statement will be forwarded by the inspector general of the department the stater enconders and pillow cases are

Pagnian view on the correct English.

V. Attention is invited to paragraph 2, Circular No. 6, series 1900, A.G.O., which provides that company troop, and battery cooks will not be included in the individual classification of such organisations in small arms firing. Cooks will therefore be earried on the Annual Report Tarret Firing as "Not Classified" and their scores, should they practice, will not be included by the totals nor in committing the standing of the organisation.

A. C. SHARPE, Major of Infantry, A.G.

G. O. 10, AUG. 9, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

I Department Infantry Competition, held
Montana, July 3, 6 At the Annual Department Infantry Competition, held at Fort Keogh, Montana, July 30 to Aug. 2, 1909, in com-pliance with General Orders No. 9, current series, from these headquarters, the ten highest aggregate scores were made by the following named competitors, who are there-fore anneunced as constituting the Department Infantry Team for 1902:

Q. M. Sergt. Fred O. Richardson, Co. I. Bst Inf.
Sergt. Joseph Drescher, Co. F. Hst Inf.
Private Denis Ryan, Co. B. Hst Inf.
Private Edward Flynn, Co. G. Rst Inf.
Private William Fox, Co. L. 3th Inf.
Private Dawson Beal, Co. K. 1st Inf.
Corpl. Thomas Burke, Co. E. Hst Inf.
Sergt. Carl Austin, Co. A. Hst Inf.
Sergt. Carl Austin, Co. A. Hst Inf.
Private Perry Henricit, Co. L. 2st Inf.
The medals authorized by Daragraph 458. Firing B. The medals authorised by paragraph 488, Firing Regulations for Small Arms, are awarded as follows:
To Q. M. Sergt. F. O. Richardson, Co. I, 21st Inf.—Gold To dal Sergt. Joseph Drescher, Co. F. Zist Inf .- Silver

nedal. To Private Denis Ryan, Co. B. 21st Int.—Bronse medal. To Private Edward Flynn, Co. G. 21st Inf.—Bronse nedal. To Private William Fox, Co. L, 24th Inf.—Bronze medal.

G. O. 20, AUG. 9, DEPT. OF EAST.
Publishes the following record of scores made during
the Department Infantry Competition, held at Fort
Niagara, N.Y., July 31, Aug. 1, 2 and 4, 1800:

Order
Order
Names.

I lat Sergt. John R. Rauhuff. C. P.R.P.R. Inf. 581
Pvt. James R. Pasre. M. 3d Batt. Engr. 565
Pvt. Frank Rich. D. 23d Inf. 531
Q.M. Sergt. Michael Foley. M. 14th Inf. 531
Pvt. Charles M. Reardon. I. 14th Inf. 531
Pvt. Charles M. Reardon. I. 14th Inf. 531
Pvt. Charles Schultz. B. 23d Inf. 516
Pvt. Charles M. Reardon. I. 14th Inf. 531
Pvt. Charles Schultz. B. 23d Inf. 516
Pvt. Prank A. Balley. A. 23d Inf. 516
Pvt. Prank A. Balley. A. 23d Inf. 516
Pvt. Prank A. Balley. A. 23d Inf. 516
Ord. Sergt. W. N. Puckett. Post N.C.S. 519

The first ten constitute the Department Team. The gold medal is awarded to list Sergt. John R. Rauhuff. Co. C. Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry; the silver medals are awarded to Pvt. James R. Page. Co. F. 23d Inf., Corp. James J. Gibney. Co. M. 3d Battalion of Engineers and Sergeant George H. Siemens. Co. K. 3th Infantry; the brouze medals are awarded to Private Frank Rich. Co. D. 23d Inf., Q. M. Sergeant Michael Foley Co. M. 14th Inf., Private Charles M. Reardon, Co. I. 14th Inf., Private Charles M. Reardon, Co. J. 14th Inf., Private Charles Schultz, Co. R. 23d Inf., Corporal Irving Houghton, Co. J. 3d Battalillon of Engineers, and Private Frank A. Balley Co. A. 23d Inf.

G. O. Z. AUG. 8, DEPT. CAL.
The following named competitors having made the highest aggregate scores in the Department Intantry Competition, constitute the Infantry Team for 1992, of the Department of California:

Name. Shafer, James... Sergt. M. 7th Inf. 492 Gold Medal Jacobs, Mark L... Sergt. H. 19th Inf. 495 Gold Medal Toherty, Edward. Pyt. A. 19th Inf. 479 Sliver Medal Telmas, Joseph... Sergt. M. 19th Inf. 477 Sliver Medal Willis. Lewis... Sergt. L. 7th Inf. 477 Sliver Medal Willis. Lewis... Sergt. L. 7th Inf. 477 Sliver Medal Inglebeart, Eben. Pyt. D. 7th Inf. 478 Bronze Md'l Greenour. Wm. H. Sergt. G. 13th Inf. 489 Bronze Md'l Oates, John.... Sergt. C. 7th Inf. 457 Bronze Md'l Covell, Frank H. Mus. G. 7th Inf. 457 Bronze Md'l Creighton, John... Sergt. K. 13th Inf. 437 Bronze Md'l The medals authorized in paragraph 439, Firing Regultons for Small Arms, will be awarded accordingly.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Lieut. Col. James T. Kerr, A.A.G., upon his arrival at
San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth.
Kas. for duty as adjutant general of the staff college.
(Aug. 14, H.Q.A.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. Ernest A. Garlington, inspector general, will proceed to Forts Brady and Wayne, Mich., to carry out the instructions of the department commander, and upon the completion will return to his station in Chicago. (Aug. 11, D.L.)

Major Alfred Reynolds, U.S. Inf., inspector general, will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and the outlying stations of troops in the Yellowstone National Park, and make the annual inspection required by A. R. 967. (Aug. 11, D.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers, of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered; bleut. Col. Forrest H. Hathaway, D.Q.M.G., now at Omaha, Neb., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for duty as chief Q. M. of that department and as disbursing quartermaster, Fortland, Oregon, to relieve Cleut. Col. Joshua W. Jacoba, D.Q.M.G., who will proceed to St. Louis, Missouri, and assume charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster: Department at that place, to relieve Capt. William C. R. Colquhoun, quartermaster of the temporary charge of that depot. (Aug. 16, H.Q.A.)

Bick leave for one month, is granted Major Samuel R. Jones, quartermaster. (Aug. 16, D.E.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Samuel L. Kemp, San Juan, Porto Rico, is transferred to Fort Keogh, Mont. (Aug. 20, H.Q.A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Charles P. Stivers, commissary. (Aug. 15. H.Q.A.)

Fost Commissary. Sergt. Otto Denner. San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Douglas. Utah, to relieve Post Commissary Sorgt. Emil H. Wunderlich, who will be sent to the Presidie of San Francisco, and from thence to the Presidie of San Francisco, and from thence to the Presidie of San Francisco, and from thence to the Presidie of San Francisco. (Aug. 18. H.Q.A.)

Fost Commissary Sergt. Johann W. Schauff (appointed Aug. 18. 1902. from sergeant major, 11st Infantry). now at Fort Sneiling. Minn. will be sent to St. Michael. Alaska. Aug. 19. 1902. from sergeant major, 11st Infantry). now at Fort Sneiling. Minn. will be sent to St. Michael. Alaska. Aug. 19. 1902. from sergeant major, 11st Infantry). now at Fort Sneiling. Minn. will be sent to St. Michael. Alaska. Aug. 19. 1902. from sergeant major, 11st Infantry). now at Fort Sneiling. Minn. will be sent to St. Michael. Alaska. Lakes for One of the Present Sergent Major Alpert D. Niskern, from duty at Omaha. Nob. to lake effect upon the expiration of his present Sergent Aug. Hen report in person to the commanding general. Department of the Lakes for assignment to duty as chief commissary of that department. To relieve Major Charles R. Krauthoff. Capt. William R. Orove, from duty as assistant to the chief commissary. Department of the Missouri, and ourchasting commissary at Omaha, and will proceed to Rinnas City Mio. and relieve Major William H. Rean, who will proceed to Omaha for duty (Aug. 37 H. Q.A.)

The order directing Post Com. Sergt. Jöseph Ziesing to

report for duty aboard for duty aboard the Army transport Lawton, to relieve Post Com. Sergt. Alexander Smart, is revoked. Sergt. Joseph Ziesing, Manila, will relieve Post Com. Sergt. Howell L. Green, who will be sent to San Francisco. (Aug. 20, H.Q.A.)

Post Com. Sergt. Alexander Smart, now on the Army transport Lawton, San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Walla Walla, to relieve Post Com. Sergt. Emil H. Stelner, who will be sent to Manila to relieve Post Com. Sergt. William W. Reese. Bergeant Reese when thus relieved will be sent to San Francisco. (Aug. 20, H.Q.A.)

William W. Reese. Sergeant Reese when thus relieved will be sent to San Francisco. (Aug. 29, H.Q.A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. James S. Wilson, aust. surg., will proceed to New York city. New York, and relieve Major William J. Wakeman, surg., from temporary duty as a stending surgeon and examiner of recraits in that city. Major Wakeman upon being thus relieved will proceed to Fort McPherson, Georgia, for duty. (Aug. 15, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Alva R. Hull will proceed from Fort Logan, Colorado, in time to meet Troop F. 10th Cay., at Rawlins, Wyo., Aug. 18, for the purpose of accompanying gaid troop as medical officer on the march to Fort Washakie, Wyo. Upon completion of this duty Contract Surg. Hull will return to Fort Logan, Colorado. (Aug. 12, D. Colo.)

Capt. James J. Edmondson, asst. surg., U.S.V., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect Sept. 18, 1802. (Aug. 18, H.Q.A.)

Leave to include Sept. 18, 1902, is granted Capt. James J. Edmondson, asst. surg. (Aug. 18, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Joseph Pinquard, U.S. Army, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., vice 1st Lieut. David Baker, asst. surg., relieved. (Aug. 18, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Major William L. Whittington, surg., is extended one month. (Aug. 16, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Lewis H. Wheeler is relieved from duty at Fort Yates, N.D., and will proceed with Co, M. fist Inf., to Fort Lincoln, N.D., and take station. (Aug. 7, D.D.)

Col. Alfred C. Girard, asst. surg., en, in addition to his present duties is detailed as a member of the board.

at Fort Incoln, N.D., and take success.

Inf., to Fort Lincoln, N.D., and take success.

Col. Alfred C. Girard, asst. surg. gen., in addition to his present duties is detailed as a member of the board of medical officers appointed by par. 2, S. O. 28. Feb. 2, 1904. H.Q.A., for the examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the Army. (Aug. 15, H.

Col. Alfred C. Girard, asst. surg. gen., in addition to his present duties is detailed as a member of the board of medical officers appointed by par. 2, S. O. 22. Feb. 3, 1901. H.Q.A., for the examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the Army. (Aug. 18, H.Q.A.)

Capt. James S. Wilson, asst. surg., is honorably discharged as major and surgeon, U.S.V., only, to take effect Aug. 18, 1962. (Aug. 18, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. J. M. Hewritt will, accompany the battailion of the 7th Infantry from Seattle, Wash. to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and upon the completion of this duty will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Aug. 6, D. Col.)

Major James S. Wilson, surg., will proceed to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty, awaiting further orders. (Aug. 12, D. Cal.)

Ist Lieut. Thomas S. Rhoads, asst. surg., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty, awaiting further orders. (Aug. 12, D. Cal.)

Hospital Stewards Robert Hurg. George W. McKenzie, John S. Burns, and Acting Ecopital Steward James C. Gunni, will be sent on the transport Summer. Aug. 16, for temporary duty en route to the Philippine Islands. (Aug. 11, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 29, 1962, is granted Major Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, surg., Fort Wayne, Mich. (Aug. 13, D. La).

Hospital Steward Howard T. Karnes, Gallipolis, Ohio, will report on expiration of furiough at Furt Du Pont, Del., for duty. (Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)

Ist Lieut. William E. Vose, asst. surg., will proceed to Columbia, Tenn., for duty. (Aug. 18, H.Q.A.)

Ist Lieut. William E. Vose, asst. surg., will accompany 2d Squadron, 1st Cavalry, for temporary duty to the Philippine Islands on the transport Summer, Aug. 18, Capt. George A. McHenry, asst. surg., will accompany 2d Squadron, 1st Cavalry, for temporary duty to the Philippine Islands on the transport Summer, Aug. 18, Capt. E. D. Sinker, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Hamilton. Upon completion of this duty Lieutenant Beal will re

PAY DEPARTMENT.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Joseph S. Wilkins, paymaster. (Aug. II, D.L.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect upon the completion of paymants on muster of Aug. II, is granted Capt. Manly B. Curry, paymaster. (Aug. IS. D.E.)

Col. H. H. C. Dunwoody, Signal Officer, will proceed to Providence, R.I., to Inspect Iron wire. (Aug. IS., D.E.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS,

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect after the return of Co. L. 3d Battalion Engineers, from Fort H. G. Wright, to Washington Barracks, is granted Capt. J. F. McIndoe, C.E. (Aug. 30, D.E.)

lst Lieut. Henry S. Hathaway, Signal Corps, now at San Francisco, will repair to Washington and report to the chief signal officer of the Army for Instructions. Id. H. G.A.)

Ist Lieut. Alfred T. Clitton, Signal Corps, will proceed to Matunuck, R.I., and carry out such instructions as he may receive from the chief signal officer of the Army Upon arrival at Matunuck Lieutenant Clitton will report by telegraph to the signal officer in charge of signal operations of the New London and Narraganset districts, New London. Conn., and upon the completion of the duty roturn to his proper station at Furt Myer. Va. ((Aug. 16, H.G.A.)

Capt. George C. Burnell, Signal Corps, will proceed, via Skagway and Dawson, to Engle City, Alaska, where he will take station in consection with the construction of the military telegraph line between Temant Junction and Fort Gibbon, Alaska. (Aug. 7, D. Col.)

18T CAVALRY.—COL. A. B. WELLS.
Ceave for thirty days, with permission to apply for an
atension of thirty days, is granted ist Lieut. Robert M.

Noian, 1st Cav., Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 14, D. Cal.)

D. Cal.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. E. L. HUGGINS.

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect about Aug. 25, 1902, is hereby granted 2d Lieut. Howard R. Smalley, 2d Cav. (Aug. 13, D.E.).

Capt. S. M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav., now casually at Fort Ethan Allen, will proceed to Fort Myer, and join his troop (G.) (Aug. 15, D.E.).

Capt. S. M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav., is assigned to Troop G. vice Harrison appointed regimental commissary. (Fort Myer, Aug. 13.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, 2d Cav., is extended five days. (Aug. 19, H.Q.A.)

The 2d Squadron, 1st Cavalry, now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on transport Summer, to sail Aug. 16. (Aug. 8, D. Cal.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. E. WOODSON.

3D CAVALRY.-COL. A. E. WOODSON.

ippine Islands on transport Sumner, to sail Aug. 16. (Aug. 8, D. Cal.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. E. WOODSON.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 20, 1902, is granted Capt. Charles A. Hedekin, 3d Cav., Fort Apache, Ariz. (Aug. 11, D. Colo.)

1st Lleut. Oia W. Beill, 3d Cav., will report to Major Edgar A. Mearns, surg., at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (Aug. 19, H.Q.A.)

The 3d Squadron, 3d Cavalry, now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., together with Major Henry P. Kingsbury and Veterinarian Olaf Schwarzkopf, of that regiment, will proceed to take station at Fort Assinniboine, Montana. (Aug. 14, D. Cal.)

Colonel Woodson in a regimental order dated Fort Assinniboine. Montana, announces the retirement of Sergennt Major Harry Trebus, 2d Cav., after thirty years continuous service, and says: "Sergeant Major Trebus" entire service has been with this regiment in which he enlisted in February, 1875, and where he has filled the positions of corporal, sergeant, 1st sergeant and sergeant major, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his commanding officers.

"He has participated in the various ndian campaigns in which the regiment has been engaged since 1878, and was present at the battle on Powder River, Wyoming, Nov. 25, 1876, and at the outbreak of the Cheyenne Indians at Camp Robinson. Nebraska, in January, 1870. The immediate location and final capture of these Indians was in a great measure due to the energy and good judgment of Sergeant Major Trebus. Their camp was located by him while scouting with a small detachment sent out for that purpose, and upon his report, made to his commanding officer. Captain, now colonel, retired, H. W. Wessells, 3d Cavalry, the command guided by him surrounded and, as they refused to surrender, killed every warrior in the entire band.

"He accompanied the regiment to the Philippines, and was with General Young's expedition which resulted in the rout of Aguinaldo's army and the capture and occupation of a

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.
Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav., now on leave, will
pon its expiration proceed to join his troop. (Aug. 16,

ve for one month is granted 1st Lieut. George J. 19th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 9, D.

Leave for one month is granted let Lieut. George J. Oden, 19th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 8, D. Cal.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. FORBUSH.

Leave for twenty-two days is granted lst Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball, 12th Cav. (Aug. 11, D.T.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey, 12th Cav., is extended to include Aug. 31, 1902, on account of sickness. (Aug. 16, H.Q.A.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. M. HAYES.

Maior Levi P. Hunt and the squadron staff, 1st squadron, 13th Cav., are relieved from further duty at Fort Assinniboine, Montana, and will proceed to Fort Meade. S.D., and take station. (Aug. 8, D.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. William D. Pritchard, 13th Cav. (Aug. 16, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. William D. Pritchard, recently appointed (from 1st lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry), with rank from June 20, 1902, is assigned to the 12th Cav., Troop F. He will join troop to which assigned. (Aug. 18, H.Q.A.)

Troops G and H. 13th Cav., are relieved from further duty at Fort Assinniboine, Montana, and will proceed, dismounted, by rail to Fort Keogh, Montana, and there take station. The horses pertaining to Troops G and H. 13th Cav., will be transferred to troops of the 3d Cav. at Fort Assinniboine, and the horses left at Fort Keogh by the 1st Cav. will be assigned to Troops G and H. 13th Cav., upon their arrival at latter post. (Aug. 8, D.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBO.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Richard M. Thomas, 14th Cav., is extended one month. (Aug. 16, H.Q.A.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, ave for nine days is granted lst Lieut. Godwin Ord-A.C. (Aug. 18, H.Q.A.)
pt. Harry L. Hawthorne and 1st Lieut. Hiram E. hell, A.C., will proceed to Tillamook City, Ore., for purpose of locating an artillery target range. (Aug. Col.)

Mitchell, A.C., will proceed to Tillamook City, Ore., for the purpose of locating an artillery target range. (Aug. 5, D. Col.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: Capt. Charles F. Parker, from the 118th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list; Capt. William P. Pence, from the 99th Co., C.A. to the 118th Co., C.A.; Ist Lieut. Percy P. Bishop, from the unassigned list to the 73d Co., C.A. (Aug. 16, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: 1st Lieut. Fred T. Austin, from the Tist Co., C. A., to the unassigned list; 2d Lieut. Walter V. Cotchett, from the 94th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list; (Aug. 16, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Ernest R. Tilton, A.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board to meet atFortMonroe, Va., vice ist Lieut. William H. Monroe, A.C., relieved. (Aug. 15, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. John C. Ohnstad. A.C., recruiting officer. (Aug. 16, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. Clint C. Hearn, A.C., is extended fifteen days. (Aug. 19, H.Q.A.)

Major L. V. Cazlarc, A.A.G., will proceed to Fort Trumbull. Conn., Forts H. G. Wright, Terry and Michie, N.Y., and to Forts Adams, Greble and Wetherlil, R.I., on official business and special instructions of the department commander. (Aug. 29, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 15, is granted Capt. James F. Brady, A.C. (Aug. 16, D.E.)

Corporal L. F. Genter, 24th Co., Havana, has been promoted to sergeant.

Leave for one month, on account of sickness, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles C. Burt, A.C. (Aug. 20, D.E.)

granted Capt, Janues C. Corporal L. F. Genter, 24th Co., Havana, has been promoted to sergeant.

Leave for one month, on account of sickness, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles C. Burt, A.C. (Aug. 20, D.E.)

Lieut. J. V. Green, A.C., is detailed in charge of post school. (Fort Caswell, Aug. 6.)

Major J. P. Wisser. A.C., is designated to take charge of and supervise target practice. (Fort Adams, Aug. 18.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. M. Churchill, A.C., is extended twenty-five days, on account of sickness. (Aug. 2l., D.E.)

Par. II, S. O. 189, c. s., D.E., directing 1st Lieut. Howard W. Beal, asst. surg., to join the 11th Battery, Field

Artillery, for duty with it during its practice march to Montauk Point, Long Island, is revoked (Aug. E. D.E.) Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. F. W. Phisterer, A.C. (Fort Banks, Aug. 18.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: Capt. Oscar I. Straub, from the 11th Co., Coast Artillery, to the 1st Co., Coast Artillery; Capt. George Blakely, from the 1st Co., Coast Artillery, to the 1st Co., Coast Artillery, (Aug. 28, H.Q.A.)

18T INFANTRY .- COL. W. QUINTON.

18T INFANTRY.—COL. W. QUINTON.
The leave granted Capt, George W. Helms, 1st Inf., is extended three months. (Aug. 16, H.Q.A.)
Capt. Harold L. Jackson, 1st Inf., now at San Francisco, is detailed for temporary recruiting duty until Sept. 30, 1902, at No. 115 1-2 North Main street. Los Angeles, Cal. (Aug. 18, H.Q.A.)
2D INFANTRY.—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.
(apt. Francis P Fremont, 2d Inf., upon expiration of his present leave will report at Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary duty with the 3d Infantry until Nov. 15, 1802, when he will proceed to Join his regiment in the Phillippines. (Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)
3D INFANTRY.—COL. J. H. PAGE.

SD INFANTRY.-COL J. H. PAGE.

SD INFANTRY.—COL. J. H. PAGE.
Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted lst Lieut. R. I. Rees, 3d Inf. (Aug. 16, D.L.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. CHANCE.
Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Capt. Paul A. Wolfe, 4th Inf. (Aug. 15, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. John J. Toffey, Jr., 4th Inf., is assigned to Co. H of that regiment. (Aug. 15, H.Q.A.)
Leave to include Aug. 31, 1902, is granted 2d Lieut. Eugene P. Crowne, 4th Inf. (Aug. 15, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. George M. Holley, 4th Inf., is extended thirteen days. (Aug. 12, D. T.)
Capt. W. H. Bertsch, 4th Inf., Q.M., and Capt. F. W. Smith, 4th Inf., range officer, will proceed to Leon Springs, Texas, and return, for the purpose of inspecting site formerly used as a target range and making estimates for placing grounds in condition for target practice for the troops of Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Aug. 12, D.T.)

12. Lieut. Charles H. Whipple, Jr., 4th Inf., is trans-

site formerly used as a target tautes for placing grounds in condition for target practice for the troops of Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Aug. 12, D.T.)

1st Lieut. Charles H. Whipple, Jr., 4th Inf., is transferred from Co. H to Co. K of that regiment. (Aug. 15, H.Q.A.)

The 2d Battallon, 2d Infantry, now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to station at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Aug. 8, D. Cal.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. L. DAVIS.

Capt. Haistead Dorey, 5th Inf., at Dagupan, P.I., was on July 7 assigned to Co. D.

Capt. Joseph M. T. Partello, 5th Inf., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Sumner, to sail Aug. 16. (Aug. 9, D. Cal.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MINER.

1st Lleut. David B. Mulliken, 6th Inf., is transferred to the 29th Inf., Co. D. and will join that regiment in the Division of the Philippines. (Aug. 16, H.Q.A.)

TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward W. Terry, 7th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 7, D. Cal.)

STH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

STH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert Whitfield, 8th Inf. (Aug. 16, H.Q.A.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Capt, William F. Creary, 12th Int., Fort Douglas, Utah. (Aug. 11, D. Colo.)

Colo.)
Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty-three days, is granted Lieut, K. S. Snow, 9th Inf. (Fort Niagara, Aug. 13.)
The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Kneeland S. Snow, 9th Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (Aug. 16, D.E.)

S. Snow, 3th Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (Aug. 16, D.E.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Capt. Edward H. Plummer, 10th Inf., to Monterey, Cal., upon business connected with the building of a military post at that place. (Aug. 7, D. Cal.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Alfred T. Smith. 12th Inf. (Aug. 19, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. James P. Harbeson, 12th Inf., is extended one month. (H.Q.A.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted ist Lieut. Albert W. Foreman, 12th Inf., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Aug. 9, D. Cal.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted ist Lieut. Alexander M. Wetherill, 13th Inf., Discharge Camp, Angel Island. (Aug. 12, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Capt. William L. Buck, 13th Inf., is extended three months on surgeon's certificate. (Aug. 16, H.Q.A.)

16, H.Q.A.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 2, is granted Capt. W. A. Burnside, 14th Inf. (Aug. 20, D.E.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Sept. 5, 1902, is granted lst Lieut. Haywood Robbins, 15th Inf., Fort Apache, Ariz. (Aug. 12, D. Colo.)

The leave granted Capt. Samuel E. Smiley, 15th Inf., is extended three months. (Aug. 18, H.Q.A.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. C. HOOD.

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. C. HOOD.

2d Lieut. S. Smith, 16th Inf., will accompany the portion of the 16th Infantry, from San Francisco to Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty. (Aug. 12, D. Cal.)

The 16th Infantry, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to stations as follows: Co. B to Fort Slocum, New York; Cos. G. H and M. to Fort McPherson, Ga. (Aug. 12, D. Cal.)

Capt. John Newton, 16th Inf., is detailed a member of the board of officers appointed at Fort McPherson, Ga., for the examination of candidates from civil life for appointment at 2d lieutenants in the Army, vice Major Leven C. Allen, 16th Inf., relieved. (Aug. 16, H.Q.A.)

The extension of leave granted Lieut. Col. John A. Baldwin, 16th Inf., (then major, 22d Inf.), is further extended four months on account of sickness. (Aug. 16, H.Q.A.)

Baldwin, 18th 18th, 18th and account of sickness, 18th, 2.4.
H.Q.A.)
Sick leave for two months is granted let Lieut. Louis
S. D. Rucker, Jr., 18th Inf. (Aug. 16, H.Q.A.)
2d Lieut. William M. Goodale, 16th Inf., will proceed
to join his company at Fort Slocum, New York. (Aug.
15, H.Q.A.)
Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. William M.
Goodale, 16th Inf. (Aug. 15, H.Q.A.)
Major Leven C. Allen, 16th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board to meet at Fort Columbus,
N.Y., vice Major William P. Duvall, A.C., relieved.
(Aug. 15, H.Q.A.)
17TH INFANTRY.—COLA G. A. GOODALE.

(Aug. 15, H.Q.A.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. A. GOODALE.
The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Walter T.
Bates, 17th Inf., is further extended to include Aug. 21,
1902. (Aug. 16, H.Q.A.)
Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Robert O.
Van Horn, 17th Inf. (Aug. 6, D. Col.)
Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an
extension of three months is granted Major Calvin D.
Cowles, 17th Inf. (Aug. 6, D. Col.)
Leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 15, 1902,
with permission to apply for an extension of one month,
is granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulois, 17th Inf.
(Aug. 11, D. Col.)
Chaplain Edmund P. Easterbrook, 17th Inf., is trans-

ferred to the A.C. He will remain on duty at Vein-couver Barracks, Washington, until such time as will enable him to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport from that place on or about Oct. 1, 1802, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (Aug. 16 H.Q.A.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Chaplain John T. Axton, recently appointed, in assigned to the 18th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to join his regiment. (Aug. 15, H.Q.A.) 19TH INFANTRY.-COL. E. RICE.

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. RICE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut, Irving L. Hunt, 19th Inf. is extended two months, (Aug. 16, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut, Frederick G. Kellond, 19th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 16, H.Q.A.)

The S. O. July 31, 1962, directing 1st Lieut. William E. Bennett, Jr., 19th Inf., to join his regiment, is revoked. (Aug. 16, H.Q.A.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. H. Clay M. Supples, 19th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 16, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, Battalion Q. M. and commissary, 19th Infantry, Presidlo of San Francisco, Cal. (Aug. 12, D. Cal.)

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Aug. 12, D. Cal.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. C. McCASKEY.

Major Ammon A. Augur. 20th Inf., is detailed a
member of the examining board appointed to mee
Columbus Barracks, Ohio, vice Major James S. Ros
20th Inf., relieved. (Aug. 20, H.Q.A.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply
an extension of one month, is granted ist Lieut. Ge
S. Tiffany. 21st Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (Aug. 8, D.
Co. M. 21st Inf., (Captain Parke's) is relieved of
duty at Fort Yates, N.D., and will proceed to Fort
coln, N.D., and take station. (Aug. 7, D.D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. MILLER. for two months, to take effect on or about is granted 2d Lieut. Charles .F. Herr, 22d 5, H.Q.A.) 1, 1902, is granted 2d Lieut, Charles 2.

(Aug. 16, H.Q.A.)
The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederick B. Kerr, 2d
Inf., is extended afteen days. (Aug. 15, H.Q.A.)
Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. James
Justice, 22d Inf., recruiting officer. Aug. 19, H.Q.A.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. McKIBBIN.

Co. L. 24th Inf., now on temporary duty at Fort Missoula, Montana, is assigned to that post for permanent station. (Aug. 8, D.D.)

2d Lieut. Bertram P. Johnson, 24th Inf., is transferred from Co. M to Co. C of that regiment. (Aug. 15, H.Q.A.)

25TH INFANTRY.-COL. A. H. BOWMAN. apt. William H. H. Chapman, 25th Inf., is trans-red from Co. H to Co. K of that regiment. (Aug. H.C.A.) ferred from Co. H to Co. K of that regiment. (Aug. 16. H.Q.A.)

The companies of the 25th Infantry, now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to stations as follows: Headquarters, staff. band and Cos. I, K, L and M to Fort Niobrara, Nebraska; Cos. E, F and H to Fort Reno, Oklahoma. (Aug. 14, D. Cal.)

The following named officers of the 25th Infantry, are relieved from further temporary duty at the Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco, and will join their regiment, now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco: Capt. William H. H. Chapman and 2d Lieut. Walter C. Short. (Aug. 14, D. Cal.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

The extension of leave granted Major George F. Cooke. 25th Inf., is further extended ten days. (Aug. 20, H.Q.A.) list Lieut. Walts C. Valentine, 25th Inf., from further duty on recruiting service, and will join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines. (Aug. 18, H.Q.A.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. C. FOOTE.

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect Aug. 11, 1962.

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect Aug. 11, 1902, is granted Capt. Frank B. McKenna, 28th Inf. (Aug. 9, D.L.)
Capt. Frank B. McKenna, 28th Inf., from further duty at headquarters, Department of the Lakes, and will join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines. (Aug. 18, H.Q.A.)

Q.A.)
20TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. PENNEY.
20 for three months is granted lat Lieut. David Leave for three months is granted 1st B. Mulliken, 29th Inf. (Aug. 16, H.Q.A.) 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. P. RO

ROGERS Leave for fifteen days is granted Major W. R. Abercrombie, 30th Inf. (Aug. 6, D. Col.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 1, is granted Capt. C. H. Hamilton, P.R. Reg. Inf. (Aug. 1), D.E.) Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Sept. 10, is granted Capt. P. Wuttke, Porto Rico P.R. (Aug. 19, D.E.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:
2d Lieut. Hamilton Bowie, 9th Cav., to 1st lieutenant, rank Oct. 29, 1901, assigned to 9th Cavalry, Troop M.
2d Lieut. Frederick G. Turner, 6th Cav., to 1st fleuteant, rank Nov. 12, 1901, assigned to 6th Cavalry. Troop A.
2d Lieut. Frederick J. Herman, 10th Cav., to 1st lieutenant, rank Dec. 6, 1901, assigned to 9th Cavalry.
2d Lieut. Ben Lear, Jr., 16th Cav., to 1st lieutenant, rank Dec. 9, 1901, assigned to 16th Cavalry, Troop M.
2d Lieut. George P. Tyner, 7th Cav., to 1st lieutenant, rank Dec. 18, 1901, assigned to 2d Cavalry, Troop M.
2d Lieut. Albert J. Woude, 6th Cav., to 1st lieutenant, rank Jan. 17, 1902, assigned to 2d Cavalry, Troop L.
2d Lieut. Waiter F. Martin, 2d Cav., to 1st lieutenant, rank Jan. 31, 1902, assigned to 3d Cavalry, Troop H.
2d Lieut. Waiter F. Martin, 2d Cav., to 1st lieutenant, rank Feb. 6, 1962, assigned to 5th Cav., to 1st lieutenant, rank Feb. 6, 1962, assigned to 5th Cav., Troop I.
2d Lieut. Henry J. McKenney, 7th Cav., to 1st lieutenant, rank Feb. 22, 1902, assigned to 14th Cavalry, Troop D. D.

2d Lleut. Oscar A. McGee, 9th Cav., to 1st lieutenant, rank March 31, 1902, assigned to 2d Cavalry, Troop I.

2d Lleut. John S. E. Young, 8th Cav., to 1st lieutenant, rank June 9, 1902, assigned to 5th Cavalry, Troop L.

2d Lleut. Raymond S. Enslow, 15th Cav., to 1st lieutenant, rank June 20, 1902, assigned to 15th Cavalry, Troop L.

2d Lieut. Oliver P. M. Haszard, 2d Cav., to 1st lieu enant, rank June 28, 1902, assigned to 2d Cavalry, Troo K.
2d Lieut. Charles C. Winnia, 5th Cav., to 1st lieutenant,
rank July 8, 1992, assigned to 14th Cavalry, Troop L.
2d Lieut. Frank T. McNarney, 9th Cav., to 1st lieutenant, rank July 16, 1962, assigned to 6th Cavalry, Troop

2d Lieut. Thomas M. Knox, 2d Cav., to 1st lieutenant, rank July 25, 1902, assigned to 4th Cavalry.
2d Lieut. Basil N. Rittenhouse, 11th Cav., to 1st lieutenant, rank July 25, 1902, assigned to 11th Cavalry, Troop

The officers named, with the exception of Lieutenants Young, McNarney, Knox, and Rittenhouse will join the respecetive regiments or troops to which assigned. Lieutenant Young will join his troop upon the expiration of his present leave. (Aug. 19, H.Q.A.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

2d Lieut. Frederick S. Young, 17th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank Dec. 17, 1901, assigned to 23d Infantry, Co. K.

2d Lieut. Richard W. Buchanan, 9th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank Jan. 2, 1992, assigned to 23d Infantry, Co. A.

2d Lieut. Thos. Moorman, Jr., 17th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank Jan. 11, 1902, assigned to 8th Infantry, Co. A.

2d Lieut. Charles H. Morrow, 18th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank Jan. 12, 1903 essigned to 15th Infantry, Co. H.

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2d Lieut. Lorenzo D. Gasser, 21st Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank Jan. 14, 1902, assigned to 2sth Infantry, Co. A. 2d Lieut. B. G. Ruttencutter, 1st 1af., to 1st lieutenant, rank Jan. 22, 1902, assigned to 1st Infantry, Co. E. 2d Lieut. Jennings B. Wilson, 17th 1nf., to 1st lieutenant, rank Jan. 31, 1902, assigned to 8th Infantry, Co. D. 2d Lieut. Charles B. Stone, Jr., 18th 1nf., to 1st lieutenant, rank March 8, 1902, assigned to 23d Infantry, Co.

1. 2d Lieut. Howard G. Young, 6th Inf. to 1st lieutenant, rank March 19, 1902, assigned to 6th Infantry, Co. G. 2d Lieut. Augustus H. Bishop, 2d Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank March 12, 1902, assigned to 1st Infantry, Co. G. (Aug. 19, H.Q.A.)

ank March 12. 1982, assigned to list Infantry, Co. G. (Aug. 19, H.Q.A.)

COMBINED MANEUVERS.

The following named enlisted men of the Signal Corps will be sent to Fort Trumbull, Conn., to await further instructions from the chief signal officer of the Army: First-class Sergt. Magnus Nordquist, Sergt. Joseph H. Embleton, First-class Private Elmer E. Lear, Private Thomas Robinson. (Aug. 18, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, O.D., will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Bast, for duty pertaining to the Army and Navy maneuvers (Aug. 18, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Lawrence L. Bruff. O.D., will proceed to the following named posts in the maneuver district, in the order named, on official business pertaining to the maintenance of the supply of ordnance material and the proper condition of the armament at the posts named, and upon the completion of this duty to report in person, Aug. 29, 1902, to Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S. Army, at New London, Conn., for assignment to duty: Fort Rodman, Massachusetts; Fort Adams, Rhode Island; Fort Wetherill, Rhode Island; Fort Greble, Rhode Island; Fort H.G. Wright, New York: Aug. 15, H.Q.A.)

Ist Lleut, William H. Tschappat, O.D., to proceed from the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey, to the following named posts, in the order named, on business pertainings to the maintenance of the supply of ordnance material and proper condition of the armament at the posts named, and upon the completion of this duty to report by telegraph from Fort Rodman, Massachusetts, (Aug. 18, H.Q.A.)

The following named posts, in the order named, on business pertainings to the maintenance of the supply of ordnance material and proper condition of the armament at the posts named, and upon the completion of this duty to report by telegraph from Fort Rodman, Massachusetts, (Aug. 29, 1942, to Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S. Army at New London, Conn., for assignment to duty: Fort Terry, New York; Fort Michie, New York; Fort Holde, Fort Bodown, The Fort Bodown, The Country of the Standard

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracka, Washington, for the examination of officers: Detail: Col. Greenleaf A. Goodale, 17th Inf.; Major Rudolph G. Ebert, surg.; Major Alexander B. Dyer, A.C.; Capt, Harry I. Hawthorne, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Harry I. Gilchrist, asst. surg.; lat Lieut. Liewellyn N. Bushfield, 17th Inf., recorder. (Aug. 18, H.Q.A.) A board of officers is appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York city, for the examination of officers, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. John I. Rodgers, A.C.; Major William H. Corbusier, surg.. U.S.A.; Major John D. C. Hoskins, A.C.; Major Leverett H. Walker, A.C.; Contract Surg. Robert H. Pierson; Capt. Henry W. Butner, A.C., recorder. (Aug. 16, H.Q.A.)
A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the competitive examination for promotion of enlisted men. Detail: Major Albert S. Cummins, A.C.; Major William D. Beach, 19th Cav.; Capt. Henry G. Learnard, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. David Baker, asst. surg.; Contract Surg. James B. Hallwood; 1st Lieut. Fred W. Hershler, 4th Cav., recorder. (Aug. 18, H.Q.A.)
A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major Bidgar A. Mearns, surg., Major John D. Richer, Gapt. P. D. Lockridge, 18th Cav., Contract Surg. John D. Strocks, Capt. Robert C. Williams, 18th Cav., secondar.

Aug. 18, H.Q.A.)
A board of officers is appointed to meet at rort Yellowstone, Wyo., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major Edgar A. Mearns, surg., Major John Pitcher, 6th Cav., Capt. Franklin O. Johnson, 3d Cav., Capt. P. D. Lockridge, 13th Cav., Contract Surg. John D. Brooks, Capt. Robert C. Williams, 13th Cav., recorder. Caug. 19, H.Q.A.)
A board of officers to consist of Major Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf., Capt. James Ronayne, commissary, 19th Inf., 1st Lieut. Ralph McCoy, 7th Inf., is appointed to San Francisco, Aug. 13, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Michael Bartlett, Co. K., 7th Inf. (Aug. 5, D. Cal.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men upon their own application are placed upon the retired list: Q. M. Sergt. John Roy. Troop M. 19th Cav.; lat Sergt. Samuel McIntosh. 27th Co., C. A.; lat Sergt. Philip Hoyle, Co. G. 9th Int.; Cook Martin O'Suillvan, Co. D. 14th Inf. (Aug. 15, H.C.)

TRANSFERS.

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: 2d Lieut. Jens E. Stedje, from the 15th Cavalry, to the 4th Cavalry, Troop C; 2d Lieut. William W. Overton, from the 4th Cavalry to the 15th Cavalry. Troop K. Lieutenant Overton will join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines. (Aug. 18, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made to take effect this date:

Capt. Charles W. Penrose, from the 2d Infantry to the 28th Infantry.

Capt. John P. Finley, from the 9th Infantry to the 28th Infantry.

Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, from the 27th Infantry to the 9th Infantry.

Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, from the 28th Infantry to the 9th Infantry.

Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, from the 28th Infantry to the 3th Infantry.

Capt. Louis M. Stelley, from the 28th Infantry to the 28th Infantry.

Capt. Leout. Watts C. Valentine, from the 19th Infantry to the 18th Infantry.

Co. A. 1st Lieut. Walter S. Brown, from the 4th Infantry to the 19th Infantry, Co. M.

1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, Jr., from the 19th Infantry to the 4th Infantry, Co. G.

1st Lieut. Eddred D. Warfield, from the 2d Infantry to the 19th Infantry, Co. G.

1st Lieut. Walter B. Ellilott, from the 28th Infantry to the 28th Infantry, Co. A.

1st Lieut. Harry L. Cooper, from the 23d Infantry to the 28th Infantry, Co. A.

1st Lieut. Harry L. Cooper, from the 23d Infantry to the 28th Infantry, Co. A.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Ist Lieut. William S. Sinclair, from the 25th Infantry to the 25d infantry, Co. H.

Ist Lieut. William Taylor, from the 5th Infantry to the 15th Infantry, Co. B.

Ist Lieut. William Taylor, from the 15th Infantry to the 25th Infantry, Co. B.

2d Lieut. Granville L. Chapman, from the 15th Infantry to the 5th Infantry, Co. B.

2d Lieut. Hinando at Wood, from the 15th Infantry to the 15th Infantry, Co. A.

2d Lieut. William R. Leonard, from the 25th Infantry to the 15th Infantry, Co. E.

2d Lieut. Francis M. Boon, from the 25th Infantry to the 15th Infantry, Co. E.

2d Lieut. Francis M. Boon, from the 25th Infantry to the 15th Infantry, Co. F.

2d Lieut. Harry G. Leckie, from the 15th Infantry to the 25th Infantry, Co. F.

2d Lieut. Harry G. Leckie, from the 15th Infantry to the 25th Infantry, Co. I.

Captains Fenrose and Finley and Lieutenant Cooper will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders.

The officers herein transferred to regiments now stationed in the Division of the Philippines with the exception of Lieutenants Valentine and Brown, will join the regiments to which they are respectively transferred. Lieutenant Brown upon the expiration of his present leave will join his company in the Division of the Philippines. (Aug. 18, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Lieut. Col. Benjamin C. Lockwood, from the 17th Infantry to the 25th Infantry. He will join the 17th Infantry to the 25th Infantry. He will join the 25th Infantry to the 17th Infantry. He will join the 25th Infantry to the 25th Infantry. He will join the 25th Infantry to the 25th Infantry. He will join the 25th Infantry to the 25th Infantry. He will join the 25th Infantry to the 25th Infantry. He will join the 25th Infantry to the 25th Infantry. He will join the 25th Infantry to the 17th Infantry. He will join the 25th Infantry to the 25th Infantry. He will join the 25th Infantry to the 25th Infantry. He will join the 25th Infantry to the 25th Infantry. He will join th

EXAMINATION OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men, having successfully passed the departmental preliminary examining boards, will report in person to Major Albert B. Cummins, Art. Corps, president of the board of officers to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for competitive examination for promotion:

Alexander of the competitive examination for promotion:

Corps. pressuent of the board of officers to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for competitive examination for promotion:

Aisapital Steward Charles G. Sturtevant, Hospital Corps.

Frivate Ira S. Martin, Hospital Corps.

Sergeant LeRoy D. Lewis, Troop L, 1st Cav.

Corporal Orson L. Early, Troop B, 1st Cav.

Corporal albert H. Mueller, Troop B, 2d Cav.

Private Orlo C. Whitaker, Troop M, 2d Cav.

Sergeant Allan F. McLean, Troop D, 4th Cav.

Corporal Arfur R. Jones, Troop D, 4th Cav.

Corporal Arfur R. Jones, Troop D, 4th Cav.

Private Roscoe C. Free, Troop A, 5th Cav.

Sergt. Hans O, Olson, Troop C, 5th Cav.

Sergt. Hans O, Olson, Troop C, 5th Cav.

Corpl. Leander Larson, band, 5th Cav.

Sergt. Jones W. Davail, Troop H, 12th Cav.

Corpl. Edmund B. Talley, Troop D, 8th Cav.

Corpl. Edmund B, Iglehart, Troop J, 13th Cav.

Corpl. Edmund B, Hall, 18th Battery, Field, Art.

Private Rupherford B, Harts, 4th Bat, Field Art.

Private Rutherford B, Harts, 4th Bat, Field Art.

Private Frankin W. Puette, 25th Co., Coast Art.

1st Sergt. John O'Neil, 74th Co., Coast Art.

1st Sergt. Frank T. Burt, 118th Co., Coast Art.

Sergt. Thomas E, Murtaugh, 19th Co., Coast Art.

Sergt. William E, Hoillday, 35th Co., Coast Art.

Sergt. William E, Hoillday, 35th Co., Coast Art.

Sergt. Walter J, Buttgenbach, 69th Co., Coast Art.

Sergt. Walter J, Buttgenbach, 69th Co., Coast Art.

Sergt. Walter B, Bristow, 18th Co., Coast Art.

Sergt. Robert J, Buttgenbach, 69th Co., Coast Art.

Sergt. Robert J, Buttgenbach, 69th Co., Coast Art.

Corpl. Charles A, Thuis, 18th Co., Coast Art.

Corpl. Sherman P, Bristow, 18th Co., Coast Art.

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Corpl. Charles C, Coast C, Coast Art.

Corpl. Sherman P, Bristow, 18th Co., Coast Art.

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Rin Inf.
Corpl. James J. Meade, Co., H. 16th Inf.
Sergt. James A. Roane, Co. K. 17th Inf.
Sergt. Washington W. Sweigart, Co. C, 20th Inf.
Pvt. Samuel J. Sutherland, Co. E, 22d Inf.
Corpl. Claremont A. Donaldson, Co. B, 28th Inf.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The following named officers will report in person to Col. John I. Rodgers, A.C., president of the examining board at Governors Island, New York city, for examination for promotion: Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav.; Ist Lieut. John R. Procter, Jr., A.C., ist Lieut. Frederick W. Phisterer, A.C. (Aug. 16, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Hollis C. Clark is at his own request relieved from duty at the Nevada State University, 'Reno, Nevada, to take effect Aug. 31, 1962. (Aug. 18, H.Q.A.)

The following named enlisted men of the Departments of California and the Columbia now at Presidio of San Francisco, having been selected, as entitled to places in the Army infantry competition, will be sent to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, for the competition. Department of California, Sergt. James Shafer. Co. M. 7th Inf., Sergt. Mark L. Jacobs. Co. H. 19th Inf., Sergt. Joseph Telmas, Mark L. Jacobs. Co. H. 19th Inf., Sergt. Joseph Telmas, Mark L. Jacobs. Co. H. 19th Inf., Private Edward Doherty, Co. A. 19th Inf. Department of the Columbia, Sergt. Richard N. Davidson, Co. G. 17th Inf., Sergt. Edward K. Black, Co. H, 17th Inf., Sergt. William J. Eve, Co. G., 17th Inf. (Aug. 8, D. Cal),

SPECIAL ORDERS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.
DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES.
The following troops will participate in the parade in Manila, July 4, 1902: 5th Cav.—two platoons, mounted; 25th Inf.—headquarters, band and Co. G; 30th Inf.—headquarters, band and Co. G; 30th Inf.—headquarters, band and Co. A. B. C, D, I and K; 11th Inf.—Co's. E. G and H; 6th Cav.—Troop D. dismounted; Engineer Corps.—Co's. E and H; Artillery Corps.—6th Band, and 7th. 3ist and 36th Cos.; Coast Artillery; 14th and 15th batteries, Field Artillery. Khaki uniform will be worn. (July 1, D.P.)
Col. Alpheus H. Bowman, 25th U.S. Inf., will join the headquarters of his regiment. (July 1, D.P.)
2d Lieut. Frank L. Pyle, Philippine Scouts, (from Sergeant. Troop D, 1st Cav.), is assigned to the 16th Co., Philippine Scouts (13uly 1, D.P.)
1st Lieut. Junius I. Boyle. Philippine Scouts, is assigned to the 25th Co., Philippine Scouts, is assigned to the 6th Co. (Visayan). (July 2, D.P.)
1st Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 7th Inf., is detailed as aide-camp to Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin. (July 2, D.P.)
1st Lieut. Floyd L. Frisble, Philippine Scouts, is asde-camp to Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baluwill.
P.)
1st Lieut. Floyd L. Frisble. Philippine Scouta, is assigned to the 18th Co., (Ilocano). (July 5, D.P.)
2d Lieut. Harry McElderry. Philippine Scouts, is assigned to the 26th Co., (Hocano). (July 7, D.P.)
Major Shadworth O. Beasley, surg., will proceed to Cebu, for duty. (July 16, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Pedro Lora, Philippine Scouts, is assigned to the 38th Us., and will join his proper station. (July 19, D.P.)

1. Jac. 1. Ja

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

2d Lieut, Raiph Miller, 6th Cav., now at Santa Cruz. Laguna, is detailed as depot and distributing commissary at that station, relieving Capt. Wilson Y. Stamper, 8th Inf., who will report to his regimental commander, for duty. July 9, D.N.P. Capt. Paul T. Desses, asst. surg., from sick in the First Reserve Hospital, to Santa Cruz. Laguna, for duty. (July 9, D.N.P.)

Capt. Paul T. Desses, asst. surg., from sick in the First Reserve Hospital, to Santa Cruz. Laguna, for duty. (July 9, D.N.P.)

List Lieut. Frank W. Rowell, 2d Inf., to Lipa, Batangas, for duty with his company. (July 9, D.N.P.)

Ist Lieut. C.F. Martin, 5th Cav., to Manila, First Reserve Hospital, for treatment. (July 12, D.N.P.)

The following named officers will proceed from the station designated after their respective names to Manila, reporting to Lieut. Col. Charles B. Hall, 30th Inf., president of the examining board, for examination to determine their intess for promotion: 1st Lieut. Charles E. Stodter, 9th Cav., San Pablo, Laguna; 1st Lieut. Edward L. King, 1lth Cav., Laoag, North Ilocos, list Lieut. Edward L. King, 1lth Cav., Laoag, North Ilocos, Risal: 1st Lieut. Robert McCleave, 2d Inf., Lipa, Batangas, July 14, D.N.P.)

Go. A. 36th Inf., from duty in the Post of Manila, to Mariveles, Batana, and relieve Co. F, 1lth Inf. (July 14, D.N.P.)

Lieut. Albert U. Faulkner, A.C., to Malligi Island, Laguna de Bay, and take command of the U.S. Army gualbad, Clewisland, relieving 1st Lieut. William B. Gangar, Unawy, who will proceed to Dagupan, Pangasinan, Informatical Crus, Laguna, de Bay, and take command of the U.S. Army gualbad, Clewisland, relieving 1st Lieut. William B. Gangar, Unawy, Who will proceed to Dagupan, Pangasinan, for duty, July 1, D.N.P.)

List Lieut. William G. Meade, 1lth Cav., is appointed to Manila, reporting upon arrival to Banta Crus, Laguna, for duty, July 1, D.N.P.)

Contract Surg. Archibald M. Wilkins will proceed to Batangas, Batangas, for duty, Guly 3, D.N.P.)

Contract Surg. Henry D. Bro

to duty with Co. B, 26th Inf., now in Samar. (July S, D.N.P.)
Capt. Frederick A. W. Conn. surg., to Calamba, Laguna, for duty. Capt. Clarence H. Long, asst. surg., to Tsat, Batangas, for duty. Contract Surg. Samuel A. Springwater to Binar, Lagun, for duty. Contract Guty. Clemens W. McMillan to Ladena, Tayabas, for duty. (July 5, D.N.P.)
Co. B. 28th Inf., now at Indan, Cavite, will proceed to Corregidor Island, and take station. (July 5, D.N.P.)
2d Lieut. J. De Camp Hall, 25th Inf., will proceed Atlimonan. J. De Camp Hall, 25th Inf., will proceed Atlimonan. J. Tayabas, for duty with Co. B, 26th Inf. (July 5, D.N.P.)

2d Lieut. J. Lee Additional Communication of the Co

DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH PHILIPPINES.

Capt. M. L. McGrew. 11th Inf., now sick in the Brigade Hospital. Tacioban, Leyte, will proceed to Manila, P.I., 1st Reserve Hospital, for observation and treatment. (May 2l. D.S.P.)

Post Commissary Sergt. George Ellis will proceed to Malabang, Mindanao, for duty. (May 16, D.S.P.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Guiuan, Samar, May 20, 1902, for the examination of Sergt. George L. King. Troop C. 1th Cav., and other eligible candidates for appointment as post quartermaster sergeant. Detail: Major J. B. Hickey, 11th Cav.: Capt. Z. R. Vance, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. D. D. Tompkins. Squadron Q. M. and commissary, 11th Cav. (May 16, D.S.P.)

FOURTH SEPARATE BRIGADE. FOURTH SEPARATE BRIGADE.

ist Lieut D. F. Keller and 2d Lieut. Asa I. Singleton, 20th Inf., from Masbate, Masbate, P.I., to Manila, P.I. (ith Sep. Brig., July 2.)

lst Lieut. G. A. Hadsell, 30th Inf., will join station of his company. (4th Sep. Brig., July 3.)

Co. G. 28th Inf., from duty at Nueva Caceres, to Legaspi, Albay, for station. Contract Surg. R. S. Spillman, U.S.A., will accompany the command. (July 8, 4th Sep. Brig.)

Capt. O. B. Rosenbaum, Q.M., 38th Inf., is relieved from duty as acting judge advocate of the brigade. (July 12, 4th Sep. Brig.)

Co. E. 36th Inf., from duty at Nueva Caceres, Amboa Camarines, to Legaspi, Albay, for duty and station. (4th Sep. Brig., July 12.)

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY. BUFORD-Sailed from Manila, July 25 for San Fran-Cisco.

CROOK—San Francisco, Aug. 12.

DIX—Salled from Seattle, June 25, for Manila.

EGBERT—At San Francisco, April 27,

EGBERT—Arrived at San Francisco, April 27,

HANCOCK—Arrived at Ban Francisco June 20.

INGALIS—Arrived at Manila Oct 16.

KILPATRICK—Salled from Manila for San Francisco Aug. 16.

LAWTON—San Francisco, Aug. 12.

cisco. cisco.
LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco, Aug. 1 for Manila.
McCLELLAN—Arrived at Manila April 21.
MEADE—San Francisco, Aug. 8.
RELIEF—Sailed from Manila, July 21 for San Francisco,
SEWARD—At Seattle, Wash.
SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco, July 19.
SHERMAN—Sailed from San Francisco, July 16 for Masila. nila. SUMNER-Salled from San Francisco for Manila Aug. 16. 16.
THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco, Aug. 1.
WARKEN—Salled from Seattle July 8 for Alaska

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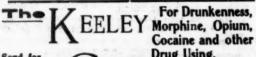
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Capt. Chas. F. Shoemaker, Chief of Division of the Revenue Cutter Service, has received a report from Capt. Charles H. McLellan, commanding the cutter Manning, charles H. McLellan, commanding the cutter manning, stating that early in July he discovered a new seal rookery on Bouldyer Island in the Aleutian group, 3,500 miles northwest of San Francisco, within American jurisdiction. Lieut. Ellsworth P. Bertholf, executive officer of the Manning, who landed on Bouldyer Island, reported that the seals were numerous, that they had not been branded and that there was no evidence that they had ever been hunted by white men. This discovery is regarded as highly important because of the rapid decline of the sealing industry in the Pribyloff Islands. The Manning will make further searches.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

(потанциине 1963.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(HETAHLIBURD 1879.)

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1902.

THE SITUATION IN MINDANAO.

Advices from the Philippines show that the military situation in Mindanao has become extremely critical. All efforts to pacify the hostile Moros of that island have failed. Conciliatory measures instituted in good faith by our military representatives have been contemptuously rejected, murderous attacks upon the American troops have become frequent and the United States forces are confronted with the alternative of instituting an arconfronted with the alternative of instituting an aggressive and conclusive campaign against the enemy or retiring from the island in humiliation and with their prestige utterly lost. Major General Chaffee, commanding the Division of the Philippines, has personally investigated the situation within the last week and reported it to the War Department as exceedingly serious. He urges the prompt adoption of drastic measures and an immediate campaign against the Moros which shall force them into unquestioning submission to American and them into unquestioning submission to American authority. It is gratifying to learn that his recommendations are approved at Washington and that he will have a free hand in dealing with the problem. This means that the difficulty will be settled promptly and permanently by the relentless enforcement of the only measures that can establish peace together with security for life and property in the island.

In view, therefore, of the renewal of active military operations in Mindanao, it is interesting to note that the War Department now authorizes General Chaffee to do precisely what it forbade him to do last April. To obtain a correct understanding of the matter it is worth while to recur to certain messages relating to Mindana which passed between General Chaffee and the War Department in April, and which appeared in the Army AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 26, 1902.

In March three enlisted men of the 27th U.S. Infantry were killed and another wounded near Paran. Paran, on the southwest coast of Mindanao, by Moros who had pretended to be friendly. General Chaffee discovered the identity of the murderers and demanded that they the identity of the murderers and demanded that they be surrendered to the American military authorities for trial. This demand was refused by the dattos in whose jurisdiction the criminals belonged. Thereupon General Chaffee despatched the 27th Infantry, Colonel-now brigadier general—Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., commanding, from Paran-Paran to the region of Lake Lanso, some fifty miles inland, to arrest the murderers. In a despatch to the War Department, dated Manila, April 15, General Chaffee said of this expedition:

"Every care to be taken not bring general war with

15, General Chaffee said of this expedition:

"Every care to be taken not bring general war with
Moros about lake. Absolutely important our authority
respected by these people that sovereignty United States
fully acknowledged. Have addressed letter to this effect
to dattos, at the same time informing them of friendly
disposition of Government; that purpose was punish
only those giving offense; that Government claims right
explore country between Illana and Illimar bays."

In reply to this Addutant General Corbin sent the fol-

In reply to this Adjutant General Corbin sent the fol-lowing cables from Washington to General Chaffee, the first dated April 20, and the other two dated April 22:

"Expedition ordered under Baldwin will not leave ast until you hear from here. This will not, however,

"The President is anxious that no expedition be made against Moros until all efforts by negotiation have been exhausted. To this end he desires that you confer freely with the Acting Civil Governor. In the event the force has to be sent he directs that it go under the immediate command of General Davis. The President will give you all support, but desires exercise of great care and prudence. If possible avoid by all honorable means general war."

"With reference to previous cables on subject, it has been suggested to President that possible surrender of been suggested to President that possible surrender of the Moro murderers might be effected by instrumentality friendly dattos. President desires this considered in conference with Wright and to have assurance every honorable peaceful remedy has been exhausted."

General Chaffee's next communication to the War Department, bearing date of April 22, stated that Baldwin was clearing the trail toward Lake Lauae, but that he had orders not to move in force until the expedition was

was clearing the trail toward Lake Lauao, but that he had orders not to move in force until the expedition was fully prepared. The despatch also stated that a battalion of Baldwin's command was attacked on April 20 by Moros who were repulsed. General Chaffee added:
"Baldwin says will be necessary to reduce fort at Pulao if it continues hostile before passing it. Altitude camp 2,650 feet. Davia says he has ordered Baldwin not to assault any fort or occupy hostile places until the two weeks which I granted the Moros to surrender murderers has expired. Yours vesterday was sent at once murderers has expired. Yours yesterday was sent at once to Davis; received by him 10:50 P.M. He has ordered Baldwin to abstain absolutely from any aggressive move-ment, but to favor in every way possible friendly confer-ence. To withdraw all our forces will ruin our prestige, to withdraw part of force will be dangerous. Have ordered trail cleared to rear quickly: eight miles was well opened when I was there. Shall maintain our po-sition but not advance further until you are heard from. ition but not advance further until you are heard free Pebiger's battalion of 200 is in reserve. Baldwin's

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vance to so great distance premature, but occasioned by opportunity to seize advantage in situation and po-sition, for camping troops. Pershing at Iligan says everything quiet. He is confident Moros on north side have no idea of rising.

have no idea of rising.

Replying to this message, Adjutant General Corbin cabled as follows under date of April 23:

"Your cable of yesterday has been submitted by the Acting Secretary of War to the President, who directs that you keep in mind the President's orders, but, of course, do nothing that will impair our prestige, or in any other way imperil the Army. If after the expiration of the time in your proclamation and after all possible of the time in your proclamation and after all possible diplomatic and friendly methods have been exhausted, diplomatic and friendly methods have been exhausted, your demand for the Moro murderers has not been met, you will act upon the lines that in your judgment will beet serve to bring about peace and order in the Island

The next event of importance in the move Mindanao was the heroic capture of the Bayan fort, the strongest fortification in the island, by Colonel Baldwin and the 27th Infantry on May 4. Of this remarkable engagement General Chaffee in his official report says: ult on the principal fort; which surren one of the most gallant performances of American Col. Frank D. Baldwin and his regiment deserve all praise for hand-to-hand struggle in four lines of ditches under walls of fort. These trenches are lined with Moro dead from rifle fire. Have never seen or heard

of any performance excelling this for gallantry and grit."

Had Colonel Baldwin's splendid victory been followed up with an aggressive campaign against the hostile Moros, peace would undoubtedly have been firmly established in Mindanao within a very few weeks. That it was not so followed up has been due to the fatuous being in Washington that the whole difficulty could be lief in Washington that the whole difficulty could be settled by moral suasion and that the Moros, a warlike and fearless tribe, could be brought into submission by the velvet processes of diplomacy. The War Department's communications to General Chaffee show this beyond question. They constantly urged a policy of temporising and delay, while General Chaffee's, on the other hand, were full of warning that any such methods would be foolish and dangerous. He knew the people he had to deal with, and was fully aware that any backward movement or any inaction that might be mistaken for timidity would only encourage the enemy to continued resistance. In compliance, however, with the evident desire of the authorities at Washington, his policy since the fall of the Bayan fort has been a passive one. Incessant effort has been made to conciliate the hostile Moros. They have received assurances that there should be no interference with their native customs and institutions, that their with their native customs and institutions, that their property interests should enjoy the amplest protection and that all that was expected of them was that they should acknowledge the authority of the United States and surrender the known members of their tribe who had murdered American soldiers. The futility of these attempts to persuade the hostiles into submission has been well understood from the very outset by nine out of every ten officers who have seen service in the Philipy ten officers who have seen service in the Philip-At first the Sultan of Bacolod, in whose territory most of the trouble has occurred, pretended to be favor-ably impressed by the American overtures, but it is evi-dent that he has simply been playing a game of deception in order to gain time to prepare for continued resistance. The inaction of the American troops he construes as a sign of cowardice. The moral effect of the victory at Bayan has been lost, and the Moros, having had three months to strengthen their forts and equipment, thanks to the fatuous policy of conciliation dictated from Washington, are better prepared and more determined to fight than ever before. Their spirit is significantly shown in the following message sent a few days ago by the Sultan of Bacolod to Capt. John J. Perahing, 15th U.S. Cav., commanding at Camp Vicars, near Lake Lanao: "We ask you to return to the sea because you should

not be here among civilized Moros, for you are not circumcised. If you stay here we will fight you this month, and in no event do we wish to become your friends, because you eat pork. We advise you not to look for the rifle, because it is here with Moros, named Bahas and Wivassary, who committed the assassination. They are people of the Sultan. We say to you if you do not wish to leave this region come here and the Sultan will sacrifice you, and if you do not wish to come we will come to and fight."

Floor and nght."

Enough has been said to show that some exceedingly trying work will confront our forces in Mindanao at an early day. The difficult task so brilliantly performed by Baldwin at Bayan on May 4 will probably have to be one all over again. And why? Simply because the were on the ground and knew the advantage to be gained by a vigorous prosecution of the campaign were not permitted to follow their policy, but had to re-main passive while the amateurish and impossible policy of conciliation interposed to nullify all the good that had been accomplshed by the force of arms. The responsibeen accomplished by the force of arms. The responsi-bility for the losses incurred in this second and avoidable campaign in Mindanao will be placed where it belongs. And it won't be chargeable to the Army who will, how-ever, be obliged to endure the suffering and the hardship the campaign involves.

We have received the usual monthly list of appe ments, promotions, retirements, transfers, casualties, etc., of commissioned officers, U.S. Army, recorded in the Adjutant General's Office between July 15 and Aug. 15, 1902. These changes have all appeared in the Anny and Navy Jouanal during that time. CHINESE NAVAL METHODS.

CHINESE NAVAL METHODS.

Lee Tien, the captain of the ill-tated Chinese cruiser Kaichi, which was blown up by an explosion of her powder magazine at Nankin, according to the North China Daily Nows, has been denounced to the Throne by Viceroy Liu Kun-yi for carelessness and maintaining such loose discipline on board as to cause the ship's destruction and the death of over half her crew, besides a dozen or so bumboatmen and ferryboatmen, who unfortunately happened to be in the vicinity at the time of the explosion. The strict letter of the Chinese law governing a case where a military (or naval) officer is responsible for the loss—either through his own carelessness or of those under his command—to the Imperial Government of anything the value of which exceeds the sum of 8,000 taels—about \$4,500—makes him liable to be cashiered and sentenced to death by public decapitation, while the officer responsible for losses under that sum can be sentenced to loss of rank and banishment to work as a convict on the military post roads in outer Mongolia and northern Manchuria.

In explanation of the case of the unfortunate Lee

In explanation of the case of the unfortunate Lee Tien, and of the peculiarities of Chinese law, an officer Tien, and of the peculiarities of Chimese law, at office of our Navy writes: "This shows that a Court of In-quiry on the loss of a ship is a refinement of civiliza-tion quite unknown to the Chinese Government. Capt Lee Tien of the cruiser Kaichi is a graduate of the Chinese Naval Academy at Foochow, an officer well versed in his profession, and popular with the foreign-ers in Nankin. He had protested several times against the powder which was supplied to him, as it gave in-dication of being unstable, and he asked to be allowed

dication of being unstable, and he asked to be allowed to put it on shore. His request was denied and the destruction of the Kaichi followed, with a loss of 150 men. The powder is reported to have been cordite manufactured at the Shanghai Arsenal. "Upon receiving news of the explosion, Viceroy Liu Kun-yi ordered Captain Lee Tien to be immediately beheaded, and it was only by the intercession of some of the foreign consuls in Nankin, and by the Captain's own offer to raise the ship, that his life was spared." It is reported that Captain Lee Tien offered, immediately after the catastrophe, to make good the immediately after the catastrophe, to make good loss to the Government by raising and repairing Kaichi, if possible, or, if beyond repair, to indemithe Imperial Government to the sum of something like a quarter of a million taels, thereby bringing the actual loss to the Navy under the fatal sum of 8,000 taels.

A TREASURY STOPPAGE.

A TREASURY STOPPAGE.

A very interesting case involving a question of mileage in the Spanish war was recently settled by the Comptroller of the Treasury. About the beginning of the war Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, inspector general of the Army, was ordered on inspection duty to Chickamauga Park, Tenn., with his personal staff and certain assistant inspector generals. By subsequent orders General Breckinridge's tour of inspection and observation was extended to include the operations of the Army in Cuba. The Secretary of War and others ruled that while on this duty he was not in command of troops, nor attached to General Shafter's command, but was there as Inspector General of the Army, though he was the ranking general General Shafter's command, but was there as Inspector General of the Army, though he was the ranking general with the Army of occupation on the island. Some may recall the John L. Sullivan story which Richard Harding Davis, on page 217 of his book on "The Cuban Campaign," attributes to General Breckinridge about extending the time for the Spaniard's surrender. Murat Halstead also quotes largely from his report in his book, "History of the War With Spain," and Stephen Bonsall and Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain," and Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain, "And Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain," and Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain, "And Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain," and Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain, "And Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain," and Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain, "And Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain," and Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain, "And Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain," and Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain, "And Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain," and Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain, "And Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain," and Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain, "And Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain," and Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain, "And Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain," and Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain, "And Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain," and Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain, "And Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain," and Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain, "And Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain," and Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain, "And Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain," and Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain, "And Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain," and Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain, "And Stephen Bonsall of the War With Spain, "And Stephen Bonsall of the refers to him, (page 258 of "The Fight for Santiago") and Colonel Arthur Wagner, an accepted authority

and Colonel Arthur Wagner, an accepted authority among American military writers, says:

"Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector General, U.S.A., was also with General Lawton, and though I do not feel that it lies within my province to make any report in regard to officers who are my superiors in rank, I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration for the bearing of General Breckinridge in battle, where he seemed to seek danger with an ardor characteristic rathseemed to seek danger with an ardor characteristic rather of a young soldier than of one who had grown gray in military service, and had long been familiar with war. The personal example of an officer of his rank voluntarily in the perils of battle, upon that day, and upon subsequent occasions, undoubtedly produced a good effect

Three years later, in 1901, General Breckinridge was ordered on a similar tour of duty in the Philippines, and on his return to his station in Washington, when his account for that tour was prethe Auditor deducted the sum of \$41.24 "for mileage overpaid from May 19, 1898, to June 21, 1898," or for the travel between Washington, D.C., and Baiquiri, Cuba, between those dates; the mileage for which had been paid by Paymaster H. L. Rogers, in 1898. The Auditor held, at this late date, and regardless of the de-cision in the matter of the Secretary of War, that Gen-eral Breckinridge was under General Shafter's com-mand rather than still inspector general of the whole Army on a tour of duty with one of its most important

eral Breckinridge, standing on his own rights, a the rights of his fellow officers as well, contested this de-duction, declining to accept the reduced amount ten-dered; and appealed the whole matter to the Comptreller of the Treasury, who reversed the decision of the Auditor, so that General Breckinridge received the full amount

of the mileage due him.

General Breckinridge's action in contesting an unjust

decision, and his success in having that decision final overruled, is of importance to all other officers of the Army; many of whom, it is understood, have been had tually paying up alleged overcharges, even when the knew they were justly entitled to the money. The Arm disbursing officers habitually do too little toward defering their payments to officers against the careless cricisms of the clerks of the Trassury Department, copared with their watchful care to avoid over-payment to discharged soldiers which are less easy to collect. to discharged soldiers which are less easy to collect.
this case illustrates how ready the Comptroller him
is to give his careful attention to both sides of is to give his careful attention to both sides of such cases if carefully and intelligently presented to him. It is hoped that the suffering ones will appeal (and the Comptroller is more than willing that they should) and that disbursing officers will aid them to obtain justice. There is no good reason for harboring suspicion of the Treasury Department, whose responsible officials are anxious to deal justly by the Services as in this case.

With the completion—probably by March 1, 1908—of the projects now under way, Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., will have placed the remote regions of Alaska in regular telegraphic communication with the rest of the world. The magnitude of the work undertaken in Alaska and the difficulties of the work undertaken in Alaska and the difficulties under which it has been conducted are but faintly understood. When two links now under way are completed the result will be a telegraph system extending more than 3,000 miles northwestward from Puget Sound, affording electrical transmission between the United States and the most distant parts of its island possessions. The persistence, courage and intelligence with which this project has been carried forward through a wilderness of ice and snow, remote from supplies and beset by perils of climate and accident, distinguish the work as one of the most arduous ever performed under the direction of the Army. The extent and importance of the enterprise are indicated in some degree in the following remarks: by General The extent and importance of the enterprise are indicated in some degree in the following remarks by General Greely in the course of a recent interview in Tacoma: "In a little more than five months," said the General, "we hope to send messages from Washington to Nome and receive an answer the same day. This will be brought about by the wireless system to be established between Nome and St. Michael and by the completion of a line of wire up the Tanana to connect with the line now under Nome and St. Michael and by the completion of a line of wire up the Tanana to connect with the line now under way between Valdes and Eagle. We expect to have a temporary wire from Fort Gibbon and the Yukon system to connect with the trans-Alaska line by March I. Two or three months later the permanent line should be ready for use. The wireless system between Nome and St. Michael will obviate the necessity of continually repairments of the permanent of the movements of the street of the s Michael will obviate the necessity of continually repairing the cable between the two places. The movements of the ice make difficult the task of keeping the cable in order. The distance to be bridged in building eastward from Fort Gibbon to connect with the Valdes-Eagle line is about 260 miles. I am having three wireless stations placed in the first 160 miles. The frequency of the stations necessarily lessens the distance between each two and increases the probability of satisfactory communication. If wireless telegraphy proves all that is expected of it, no pert of the world will be more benefited by the introduction of the system than Alaska, because of the great distances to be traversed, the severity of the climate and the few settlements which exist compared with the and the few settlements which exist compared with the vast area. Such a method of communication will be a material factor in the rapid settlement of our northern

The Dutch are still fighting the Achinese, as they have been, more or less, since 1874, or twenty-eight years. Within a short time news has been received of a Dutch regiment being ambushed by the Achinese, a dosen men, including one officer, being killed, and two dosen of the rebels being accounted for. The Dutch seem to make no progress in securing the good will of the Achinese. The St. James Gazette ascribes this to the methods pursued by Holland, saving some things converging this The St. dames Gasette ascribes this to the methods pursued by Holland, saying some things concerning this which are applicable to our own experience in the East: "When an alien power takes upon itself the burden of rule in an Asiatic land it must be content at first to be disliked and opposed by every section of the subject community. The chiefs and nobles hate it cordially disliked and opposed by every section of the subject community. The chiefs and nobles hate it cordially because it restricts their powers and their tyrannies; the peasants dread it because it is something unknown, unfamiliar, something that their conservative souls detest and snapect, something that may, for all they know, be worse than the oppressive native administration which it has replaced. In order to convert this universal opposition into popular approval and support the new government has only one possible course open to it—it must administer the land on altrustic principles for the good of the governed, not for the advantage of the rulers and their race-fellows. Now principles such as these are wholly foreign in the conception of their position as a colonising race which the people of Holland entertain. The, to us, obsolete theories that colonies should minister directly to the enrichment of the mother country, and that they should, in the first instance, be governed in such a manner that the dominant race shall have their interests looked to before those of the native population, are still universally held by the Dutch; and so long as they guide the administration of Holland in their dealings with their Asiatic subjects, so long will their rule be hated, and so long will it stand only if propped up by material force."

A despatch from Madrid states that serious objis made to the retention by our Government of the guns found in Cuba when we took possession.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR NAVAL MANEUVERS.

Following are the instructions sent by the Navy Deartment to Commander Pillsbury and to Admiral Higginson with reference to the naval maneuvers which be

ginson with reference to the haval maneuvers which began at noon on Wednesday, Aug. 20:

Sent to Admiral Higginson: "General information for blues: At noon, Aug. 20, you will receive a despatch stating that an enemy's fleet hus been sighted in a given latitude and longitude on Aug. 18, steering west. They are known to have left Fayal on Aug. 14, and contact of the property of the statement of t sist of three heavy ships, with supply vessels and colliers. These auxiliaries are not represented in the maneuvers. At the above time the vessels of your fleet must be at anchor in port, or near the coast. You have reliable information that the enemy is to seize an undefended anchorage, suitable for his use as an advance base, somewhere on our coast between Portland, Me., and Cape Cod. Portland harbor is included, but not Casco bay. Fle will succeed in this unless you oppose a superior force to him at sea, or in the port he has seized within six hours after the anchorage of the first of his vessels."

ent to Commander Pillsbury: General information

Sent to Commander Pillsbury: General information for the whites:

"At noon, Aug. 20, you are to be with the vessels under your command at some point in the North Atlantic, which is less than 480 miles from latitude 40 degrees north and longitude 50 degrees west. You are then to proceed with all your vessels in company to such undefended anchorage as you may select on the coast of the United States between Portland and Cape Cod and anchor there before noon Aug. 25. The harbor of Portland is included within those open to you, but not Casco bay. The port selected must have an anchorage space for several large ships, with not less than six fathoms of water, must be capable of gun and mine defense, and be in all respects suitable for an advance base for an enemy's fleet, including heavy ships. This carries with it as a condition suitable deep-water approaches from the sea. It is assumed that you would at once commence mining and fortifying the port seized, and you will be considered successful in this unless blue opposes a superior force to you in less than six hours after the time of the anchorage of your first ship in port."

The following value is to be placed upon the vessels:

"White—Panther, 20; Prairie, 20; Supply, 5. Total, "Blue—Alabama, 20; Kearsarge, 20; Massachusetts,

"Blue—Alabama, 20; Kearsarge, 20; Massachusetts, 20; Brooklyn, 8; Olympia, 8; Clincinnati, 3; Gloucester, 3; Manghower, 3; Scorpion, 3; Hist, Leyden, Nina, Peoria and seven torpedo boats, one each, making a total of 102."

These values are for the purpose of determining relative strength.

These values are for the purpose of determining active strength.

No torpedo attack is contemplated as part of the maneuvers. The torpedo boats may be used as scouts and to carry despatches and have a fighting value of one each, when accompanying battleships. In case the vessels of the opposing forces come together the blue, to win, must have a superior force composed preferably of battleships and heavy cruisers. The purpose of the blue in the problem is to find the white fleet and bring a superior force against it, either at sea or in the port where it has established itself. Blue can utilize any existing facilities of telegraph or telephone or any that can be created.

rior force against it, either at sea or in the port where it has established itself. Blue can utilize any existing facilities of telegraph or telephone or any that can be created.

Admiral Higginson has been authorized to employ agents or lookouts all along the coast threatened. Blue's largest scouts, referred to in the general idea are hypothetical—supposed to make the initial report, and then take no part in the further maneuvers.

Both bine and white are absolutely unrestricted as to speed and movement after Aug. 20. The time assigned in white's orders is not known to the blue admiral. In case the white fleet becomes separated, the time of the anchorage of the first one to reach port is to be taken as that of the fleet.

Up to the hour of our going to press no news of the White Squadron had reached the shore. Admiral Higginson has established a thorough system of lookouts and scouts and is vigilantly guarding the coast within the area to which the attack is limited. His flagship, the Kearsarge, is réported off Straits Mouth, Rockport, Mass., and his scouting vessels are stretched along the front of operations, with his squadron so disposed as to permit of operations, with his aquadron so disposed as to permit of operations, with his aquadron so disposed as to permit of operations, with his aquadron so disposed as to permit of machine the strength of the strength of

CANDIDATES FOR NAVAL CADETSHIPS.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 20.

Thirty-one out of the forty-six candidates for the Naval Academy, who were examined before the Civil Service Commissions at the various stations, and whose examination papers were sent here to be marked have successfully passed. Twenty-four are principals and seven alternates, as follows (with the States and districts from alternates, as follows (with the States and districts from which they were appointed): Principals—Lynn B. Barnheim, 5th Kentucky; Carlisle P. Winslow, at large; Douglas L. Howard, 4th Illinois; Lawrence X. Ewell, 1st Maryland; Hugh C. Fry, 5th North Carolina; E. S. Moses, 56th New York; Stephen Doberty, 24th Illinois; Worth W. Foster, 3d Indiana; E. E. Woodworth, 11th Texns; Archibald B. Turnbull, at large; Morris C. Markland, 28th New York; Thomas Green, 7th Mississippi; George S. Bryan, 2d North Carolina; Samuel W. Battle, Jr., at large; William A. Glassford, Jr., at large, New Mexico; Harold E. Shanley, 1st Vermont; Robert A. White, 6th Pennsylvania; Arthur R. Joyce, 6th Minnesota; Thomas Withers, Jr., 1st Colorado; Harold Jones, 6th Alabama; Herbert J. French, 1st Missouri; L. W. Carstein, 8th Massachusetts; Nolcott E. Hall, 5th Massachusetts; George Norton, 8th Virginia. Alternates—Flint C. Elder, 7th Massachusetts; Jere N. Brooks, 7th Michigan; Owen Bartlett, at large, Michigan; Newton H. White, Jr., 7th Tennessee; Harry G. Knox, 4th Ohio; Kenneth C. Boush, at large, and John B. Rhodes, 6th Pennsylvania.

Thre hundred and eighty took the examinations, but all of the papers have not yet been received to be marked. The physical examination will occur Aug. 27.

MORAL CONDITION OF OUR ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your comments on my letter to the Evening Post in regard to the crimes committed by our soldiers in the Philippines and the inadequacy of the punishment inflicted by courts marrial for accounts. flicted by courts-martial for assaults upon non-combatant natives, men, women and children, as characterized in the official observations of the reviewing authorities, you say: "After citing from the list of offences some of the most serious case of crime, Rev. Kennedy says: "These are but a few of hundred of similar crimes committed by soldiers in the Philippines, attested by the records courts-martial, and, in many cases, so inadequately pun-

our soldiers in the Philippines, attested by the records of courts-martial, and, in many cases, so inadequately punished as to justify the strictness which we have cited from the reviewing authorities."

You then observe: "This is a deliberate misrepresentation of the facts of which we give synopsis, wholly unworthy of a gentleman who has enjoyed the benefits of a religious education."

Let me say that although I have not been entitled to the appellation, "Rev.," since the early period of my life to which you allude, but have been engaged for many years in the practice of law, I have never been guilty of "a deliberate misrepresentation of the facts" of any case which I have undertaken to state, and I would regard such conduct as not only "unworthy of a gentleman who has enjoyed the benefits of a religious education" but also as equally unworthy of pagan morality, natural religion or common decency.

If you will look again at my letter, you will see that I included some of the cases which you describe as "petty larceny" and as being "of the most trivial character." One does not need to have served, as I have done, in the enemy's country in time of war, or to have been specially charged, as I was, with the religious and moral instruction of soldiers in the field, to know that a soldier who will take by force from the person of a non-combatant, man, woman, or child "five dollars gold" or even "less than one dollar." is guilty of "a petty theft," simply because it was all he could lay hands on at the time. He is none the less a thief, and unworthy of the Service, unless the Service itself is the grandest kind of larceny.

But one of the points I was trying to make in the letter you criticise was that these offences against property were punished with more severity by courts-martial in the Phillippines than crimes of violence against the persons of non-combatant natives, including women and children. I should think that any one really interested in the moral condition of the Army, or the honor of the United States w

Carlsbad, Bohemia, Aug. 5, 1902.

The total number of crimes catalogued in the official document referred to by Mr. Kennedy was a little of three hundred. As the serious offences, of which three hundred. As the serious offences, of which he gave the most flagrant examples, amounted to a little over one hundred it is obvious that his statement that there were several hundred of such cases was a misrepresentation. As it was made for a purpose by a lawyer, accustomed to consider facts, and with the official report before him, it is obvious that it must have been "a deliberate misrepresentation." Nothing that Mr. Kennedy says in this communication weakens the force of this conclusion. We are glad to find that he not only agrees with us in our characterization of such conduct, but goes further and describes it as "equally unworthy of pagan morality, natural religion or common decency." So far we are in entire accord with our correspondent. We quite agree with Mr. Kennedy, also, that if to steal a pin is a sin, as we were taught in our youth, it is obvious that a man who wrongfully possesses himself of the goods of another is guilty of a crime, no matter how trivial the amount involved be. But to speak of less than two hundred trivial offences in a force of 120,000 men, who were in the Philippines within the period referred to, as an evidence of special demoralization, is to misrepresent the facts. It is not true that these minor offences were, as a rule, punished more severely than the serious ones cited by Mr. Kennedy. They were punished much more severely, indeed, than they would have been in a civil court, and the greater offences were punished with correspond-ing severity. Can Mr. Kennedy, for example, cite us a case in the State of New York of late years where the crime of rape has been punished, as it has been in the Philippines, by a death sentence? It is sufficient answer to Mr. Kennedy's ad captandum

argument reflecting upon the character of our soldiers in the Philippines to say that we have recruited an army composed of a very fine body of young men who in average character can fairly challenge comparison with this critic. Because Mr. Kennedy's partisan zeal and hostility to military men and military methods have betrayed his into a misstatement of facts, it does not follow that the practice of the clerical profession or that of the lawyer, singly or in combination, is necessarily demoralising. No more does it follow that a whole army is demoralized because some small percentage of its me bers indulge in petty acts of extortion such as is to found more or less among officials dealing with an ig-norant and timid people, as in the case of policemen of New York, who are charged with the habitual practice of helping themselves to articles of food lying within on the stands of the street ver

To turn Mr. Kennedy's argument upon himself, it may be reasoned that the high character of our Philippin soldiers demonstrates that they are not engaged "in war for the subjugation and continued control of unwilling peoples in foreign lands." Our machinery of civil administration is organized for the purpose of "the subjugation and continued control" of those who seek stitute their individual wills and their pers ideas of liberty for the security and good order of the community. It is precisely for the same purpose that our Army in the Philippines is organized, and they are dealing with transgressors exactly as Mr. Klennedy be dealt with if he were to go forth with bolo and kress to avenge what he might regard as a personal wrong, instead of seeking his asserted rights through the orderly administration of justice. When the Filipinos are able to organize a local government which gives protection to life and property it will be time enough for them, and their representatives in this coun try, to ask that the control of the archipelago be turned They now have an opportunity to do this, but, meanwhile, the public order must be preserved, and the public peace maintained. We may be sure that this will be done in the Philippines, as well as in this country, even if it should be necessary to put Mr. Kennedy him-self in the forefront of the battle as a drafted man. Rabbi Isidore Myers, of San Francisco, in a recent address to a congregation of Jewish immigrants, largely Russian, said: "Do you know why the Stars and Stripes are in the flag? I will tell you why. They show that America has stars for those who behave themselves and stripes for those who do not."

THE CAREFUL RECRUIT.

In 1780 the infant State of Rhode Island was struggling with a deficit of both men and money, caused by the strain of the war, which for four years had borne particularly hard upon her. For over two years she had to furnish her quota of Continentals, and at the same time to maintain a home force to properly do the honors to her unwelcome guests—the British army of occupation.

to her unwelcome guests—the British army of occupation.

At this time there was in the town of Johnston, near Providence, one Edward Fenner, who, under appointment as Commissioner by Governor William Greene, was enrolling men for service, and by hook and crook collecting ammunition and other supplies for use of the army. Fenner was of the family of, and third in descent from, that Arthur Fenner, who, coming out to the colonies fresh from that unexcelled school of war service in Cromwell's army, where he had been a lieutenant, became a leading military figure in "The Plantations," and subsequently distinguished himself in King Philip's War, during which he successfully commanded the defense of Providence, and saved that city from the annihilation that overtook all its neighbors.

Edward Fenner had no easy task. The recruiting officer had already "robbed the cradie and the grave." All the men, and most of the boys, of Rhode Island had already borne arms for the cause, and little military enthusiasm was left.

Among papers in possession of members of the Douglass family, at Houghton, Mich. (descendants of Edward Fenner, through his daughter, Hannah, who married Daniel W. Douglass, of Fredonia, N. Y., in 1819), is one that throws an amusing side light on the needs of the times, and particularly on the canny foresight of one Thomas Mann, who had evidently been approached by the recruiting officer, with a view of helping the cause—by adding him to its armed defenders.

Thomas is cautious, and desires an exact understanding as to his recompense for driving out the red-coated invaders. He specifies his needs as to clothes, money, and work on his farm while absent. He will have none of the dubious paper currency affoat, and anticipates the Kansas City Platform a hundred and twenty years by demanding payment in silver, though he shrewdly reserves an option to take his pay in corn, if the market should come his way. Notwithstanding a memory and grasp of detail exceedingly strong, it will be noted that he inserts a "blanke

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tingencies, that in present-day slang would be termed "a cinch."

The paragraph near the end, regarding the bonus to his wife, clearly demonstrates why he is willing to "List" at all; his reason has been endorsed by men at all periods of history who have assumed the hardships of public war to secure private peace. Mr. Mann's stipulation is as follows, verbatim et literatim; the reader must supply his own punctuation:

"Johnston, July the 9th 1780

"Offers made by Thomas Mann, if you will give me fifty Silver Dollars as a bounty and forty Shillings wages per month in Like money and pay my wages in Corn at 3s. proushel—I will give Solomon Thornton Forty bushels of Said Corn if he will do the work on my farm that I want Done and I will List, provided also that I have my Choice either to Recv the Remainder of my wages in Corn or in money as I may Chuse when my time is out, I must also have a new hat, I pair of new Calves Skin Shoes, I new thick Jacket I Linnen shirt and Two fiannel Ditto, the work that I must have Done 3 acres of Corn and Some petatoes hoed 2½ acres of rye and wheat

Cut and thrashed the Straw Secured about four Tuns of hay Cut well made and stacked half acre of flax puled Seed got off Cleaned and flax ratted and well Secured—petatoes dug and Taken Care of Corn harvest and secured wood cut Drawed to the Dore Milling Done at all times when wanted fences kept up and Creaters kept out. Some other things for the benefit of my family, Likely may be wanted which I do not think of at present and over and a bouve I Shall Expect Some Gentleman in the Town will make up a sum of thirty or forty Silver Dollars to my wife to keep her from being Illnatered 1½ acres plowed Sowed with Rye Some Rye Sowed among my Corn Some ground plowd and Sowed with wheat."

At the bottom of the frayed and yellow page, and in a different handwriting, undoubtedly Fenner's, is the following endorsement—a happy mixture of sarcasm and

heat."

he bottom of the frayed and yellow page, and in the bottom of the frayed and yellow page, and in the bottom of the following the page of the bottom of the following the bottom of the bottom

conciliation:

"Mr. Mann in Regard to keeping your wife good Natured it is Impossible but if you will go a Soldir and at this time take the affirmation oaths it is supposed the town will fulfill your Last will and testament."

REPLY TO DOUGHBOY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have seen with some amusement the plaint of "Doughboy" in the issue of the Army and Navy Journal of March 13, 1902. In the first place, it has always been held, and with good reason, that it takes much longer to train a cavalryman than an infantryman. The cavalryman must learn to ride, to take care of his horse and to use his weapons both on foot and on horseback. "Dough-boy" well knows that in the system of discharging the so-called "war veterans" all in a body, recruiting for sev-eral months solely for the Artillery arm and transferring men from one regiment to another, there has not been good opportunity to properly train our cavalry. When

men from one regiment to another, there has not been good opportunity to properly train our cavalry. When we began the Spanish-American War we were half recruits. Early in '99 the "war veterans" went out and we were again filled up almost entirely of recruits. Without proper training these men were sent on foreign service. Fine work has been done, considering the difficulties encountered, but it is disheartening to think of how much better the service might have been had we begun the war with trained men.

In keeping the new regiments of Cavalry in the United States until they have at least learned something of drill and of taking care of their horses the War Department has acted wisely. The terrible mortality among horses and mules in these islands during the past year has been largely due to the animals not having proper care, through being under charge of inexperienced officers and handled by and ridden by inexperienced officers and handled by and ridden by inexperienced officers and handled that our cavalryman is not the "ideal soldier" of whom "Doughboy" speaks so sarcastically is just because we have not had the proper opportunities to train him. The combination of new officers, new men and new horses is one that presents many difficulties to be overcome. We have now in the Cavalry a large number of inexperienced officers. In advocating the sending of new regiments of Cavalry to these islands, as soon as organized, "Doughboy" favors intensifying the mistake that has already been made. In saying this we wish to criticise no one. Conditions have been such that the authorities were often seriously embarrassed and obliged to temporize.

"Doughboy" speaks of the whole of the Infantry "bitting and fiething on feet and a very made and intensity and fiething and fiething and cart and a very made and only the care and a care a care a care a care a care

no one. Conditions have been such that the authorities were often seriously embarrassed and obliged to temporize.

"Doughboy" speaks of the whole of the Infantry "hiking and fighting on foot under burning tropical skies over the mountains and through the rice paddies and swamps of Luzon." Sad picture, that! I believe I am not mistaken when I say that his regiment (the 5th Infantry) has not done a great deal of this terrible work during the past two years. Moreover, for two years the Infantry regiments of Luzon have had about one hundred men mounted in each regiment and these have done a vast amount of scouting and escort duty. These mounted detachments were a feature of the Infantry regiments in other parts of the archipelago, except in Samar, Leyte and Mindoro. In many places these detachments were under inexperienced Infantry officers and were composed of untrained men. As a result, in a great many cases, the animals did not receive proper care and disease became prevalent. Thus was brought about that great "Surra" epidemic of the past year which has destroyed several thousand horses and mules. We are now told that horses cannot live here and that cavalry's usefulness is ended in the Philippines. It will take a long time to convince the authorities that this is not true and that horses and mules that have good care will live as long in the Philippines as anywhere else. Meanwhile the Cavalry suffers for this as it is said on every hand, "why maintain such an expensive arm if it cannot operate in the Philippines?"

In saying what we do we would not detract by one lota from the praise due the Infantry. We take off our

suffers for this as it is said on every hand, "why maintain such an expensive arm if it cannot operate in the Philippines?"

In saying what we do we would not detract by one iota from the praise due the Infantry. We take off our hats to true merit and bravery wherever we see it and we realize that the doughboys have done a lot of hard and brilliant work. We only envy them that they have had better opportunities than we.

What we do wish to emphasize is, that the cavalryman, more than the soldier of any other arm, must be a trained man. As remarked above, with new officers, new men and new horses our task has been a great one, but we hope yet to prove our worth beyond cavil. During the first two years of the Philippine insurrection our arm was almost without representation in the archipelago. Why this was is not known, but it is thought that the authorities at first supposed that cavalry could not operate here, and secondly, that American horses would not live here. Neither of these suppositions was correct. As soon as it was practicable to do so, the Infantry regiments formed mounted detachments and the greater part of the work was done by these detachments. "Doughboy" ought not to hold the Cavalry responsible for the mistakes in judgment that may have been made as to its use during the past four years. It has always been ready and willing to do its part at all times. It went to Santiago without its horses and acquitted itself well. That it was not in the Philippines in force when the war opened in February, 1899, was its misfortune, not its fault. And a sad misfortune it was for both the Gavalry and our country.

FAIR PLAY.

The Board of Inspection and Survey is having a pretty busy time of it with the numerous trials coming on so rapidly. The board, however, divides itself into two parts and each portion is presided over by an officer of much experience in this business, so the trials can come off as frequently as the most captious contractor could desire. The trial of the Maine will be presided over by Capt. Charles J. Train, U.S.N., and the trials of the torpedo boat Chauncey will be conducted under the eye of Capt. William W. Mead, U.S.N.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Many improvements are under way at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, notably the raising of the wharf several feet. A broad walk of granolinth now leads from the roadway to the fort. This walk is bordered with wild flowers which abound thereabouts. A pleasant feature of the life at this station is the very excellent music furnished by the 10th Artillery band, which gives a concert following guard mount each day, one each Saturday at Fort Banks, and another on the lawn of Major Patterson's residence on Thursday afternoons when Mrs. Patterson graciously serves tea to her guests. The band is in demand for society affairs on shore, and each Wednesday evening plays at the Hull Yacht Club.

Mrs. Jessup, wife of Lieutenant Jessup, U.S.N. (now in these waters on the Olympia), is prolonging her stay with her parents, Major and Mrs. Patterson. Mrs. Jessup left for Newport Wednesday to attach the wedding of Miss McCalls and Lieutenant MacArthur, U.MacArthur, has been assigned to command the submarine torpedo boat Adder when she is completed.

Cards will shortly be out for the marriage of Lieut. R. H. Williams, of Fort Warren, and Miss Louise M. Owen, of Highland Mills, N.Y. It will be a millitary wedding par excellence and is anticipated by many friends. Mr. Williams has been attached to this station a year or so and is quite popular, in addition to being an efficient young officer.

Col. James Gardiner White, of the Governor's staff, and Mrs. Walte are summering at Hull and shaing with my marriage of the state o

THE NAVAL APPRENTICE.

M. H. B.

THE NAVAL APPRENTICE.

The Naval Apprentice, an excellent little sheet, published aboard the U.S.T.S. Constitution at the Newport training station, speaks with just indignation of the mistaken idea of the Navy entertained by many people, who wish to inflict upon the Service wayward boys who have proved beyond reformation by ordinary means. Commenting on the latest scheme of this sort, the plan of the Chicago Record-Harald for election the street. have proved beyond reformation by ordinary means. Commenting on the latest scheme of this sort, the plan of the Chicago Record-Herald for clearing the streets of Chicago and other Illinois cities of all wayward boys by placing them in the Navy, our contemporary says: "The Navy does not want and has no use for boys of this class. Some bad boys succeed in joining the ranks of naval apprentices as it is, and this cannot be prevented despite the caution exercised by the recruiting officers. But only those closely connected with the administration of naval training stations realize what a deck-load of trouble one such boy can create. The tone of the Service is improving with every boy and young man wao takes the oath of allegiance and brings with him a bit of American home-life, and what's more, there is plenty of good material of this sort ready to enter the Service whenever there is need. The press gangs of old hesitated when their raids disclosed criminal victims in their nets; and England to-day, with a pressing need for men and boys, is chary of taking boys from industrial schools for training in the navy. In England and Germany the reputation of a boy's parents is carefully considered before an application for enlistment of their son for the navy is filed. We trust, therefore, our Navy will never come to the sorry pass of looking to reformatories of Illinois or any other State for the material of, future crews to take care of our warships and fight our battles."

The training of apprentices for the United States Navy at the Newport training station is described in another article. The day begins with reveille at 5:30 in the morning, when to the shrill piping of the boatswain's whistle hammocks are rolled up, lashed, and carried to their places. Every boy is served with a bow! of hot cocoa, and then the bugles sound "Turn to." For an hour there are cleaning and scrubbing all over the place until everything reaches a degree of cleanlines such as is seen in no other place except on the decks of a man-of-

war and the kitchen floor of a model New England housewife. After this comes early morning inspection. Early inspection over, the call for breakfast formation is sounded at So'clock. Uncle Sam recognises that a sure way to a boy's heart is through his stomach, and the meals are varied and abundant.

After breakfast the bugles sound the sick call. After that comes quarters, when all the divisions are inspected and reported by the divisional officers. After this function the "periods" of instruction begin and last until dinner time. For dinner the boys will have, for example, roast mutton, potatoes, tomatoes, bread, milk or coffee and gingersnaps. Once a week they get ice cream and twice a week ple for desert, and at such times, our contemporary says, the spectacle of 1,000 boys earnestly at work upon ice cream and pie is a moving sight calculated to make the hair of a pastry cook turn prematurely gray.

There is a short period of relaxation after dinner, and then the periods of instruction begin again and last until 4:45 when there are recreation and music for three-quarters of an hour. Supper is at 5:45, and if it is Saturday, the boys will have cold roast mutton, jelly, bread and butter, tea and cakes for their evening meal. Saturday is only chosen as a sample day; the meals are just as good on other days, sometimes better. After supper the boys can enjoy themselves as they please until the hammocks are "piped down," at 8:35.

There is a good library on the gallery floor of the main building, and this is much patronized by the boys, especially in the evening, between 1:15 and 8:15. Lossing's "Story of the American Navy" is probably the most popular book in the library. Many call for Taunt's "Young Sailor's Assistant," a text book, and read it as if it were a novel. Checkers and other games are also played in the library. Shortly before 9 o'clock come the lively notes of tatioo. At nine the notes of taps are heard. The boys have a first-class baseball team and a football team, and brag about them. But greater t

BERMUDA AND ALGIERS FLOATING DOCKS.

BERMUDA AND ALGIERS FLOATING DOCKS.

(Robert C. Fyfe, in the Scientific American.)

This sudden crippling of our finest battleship will naturally direct renewed attention to the two great floating dry docks which have recently been constructed and placed in service. One of these, constructed for Bermuda, was built by Messrs. C. S. Swan & Huster, of Wallsend-on-Tyne; another, which is now at Algiers, La., was built by the Maryland Steel Company, at Sparrow's Point. Both of these were designed by Messrs. Clark & Stanfield, London. Although the Bermuda dock is actually the largest, the Algiers dock is the more powerful. It may be interesting here to institute a comparison between these two and also the old floating dock, which was towed out to Bermuda in 1850, and which is to-day one of the largest floating docks in the world.

New Bermuda docks in the world.

New Bermuda Dock Algiers Old Bermuda Dock Ength of end pontoon . 190 feet Length of end pontoons 300 feet Width between fenders . 100 feet Width between fenders . 100 feet Width of pontoons ... 95 feet Width of vertical walls. 55 feet 1 in.

Length of vertical walls. 56 feet 1 in.

Section 100 feet 122 feet 9 in.

Extreme lifting power . 17,600 tons 20,000 tons 16,000 tons Weight of hull ... 6,600 tons 3,500 tons

The new Bermuda dock is both longer and heavier

Lifting power up to deck level level

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The following is the schedule of the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., for week ending Aug. 23, 1902;
Monday, conference on main problem; international law, Professor G. G. Wilson. Tuesday, committees 1 and 3, strategic situation; 2 and 4, battle problem; Tactics of the Fleet, Capt. C. M. Chester, U.S.N. Wednesday, conference on tactics; The Origin and Growth of the International System, Hon. Hannis Taylor. Thursday, committees 1 and 3, main problem; 2 and 4, battle problem; The Responsibility of the Navy in the Caribbean and in Latin-American Countries, Charles M. Pepper, Esq. Friday, committees 1 and 3, battle problem; 2 and 4, main problem; conference on main problem. Saturday, strategic situation.

It is interesting to recall, telegraphs Reuter's Berlin

It is interesting to recall, telegraphs Reuter's Berlin correspondent, that on July 3, fifty years ago, Dr. Hannibal Fischer sold by auction the fleet of the German Federal Diet at Bremen, and that Prussia bought, under the hammer, two of the ships, and thus formed the nucleus of the Prussian and of the present powerful German navy.

man navy.

Under orders recently issued by Rear Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Ordnance, the Washington Ordnance Yard is to have expended on it in improvements the current year about \$25,000 which will include ateel work, stairways and roof trusses.

The Navy Department is informed of the arrival of the collier Brutus at Tutuila, Samoa. The Bratus carried a large consignment of coal for the coaling station at Pango Pango, Tutuila, and will probably remain at that point only long enough to discharge her cargo.

The U.S. S. Atlanta, Commander Turner, of the

The U. S. S. Atlanta, Commander Turner, of the South Atlantic Station, is at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where the health of the vessel was reported good at last

A most important inquiry will be held as to the details and causes of the recent explosion on board the submarine boat Holland at the New York Navy Yard, by which a machinist was severely burned. It is expected that the investigation will go beyond an inquiry into the accident, and will involve an inquiry into the whole subject of submarines.

The starm collisis Alexander of the control of the

whole subject of submarines.

The steam collier Alexander has reported her arrival at San Juan and as soon as her cargo of coal has been discharged, she will probably return to Norfolk and take on another cargo for whatever coaling station the Department may think in need of replenishment. The Celtic, provision and cold storage steamer attached to the Asiatic Station, has again sailed from Cavite bound for Sydney, Australia. The provisioning of the Army and Navy in the Philippines has become almost an exact science, and the regularity with which fresh provisions of all kinds are brought up from the colonies is little short of miraculous. Fresh meats of various kinds, vegetables of every sort, eggs, and all the articles which are capable of transportation through the cold storage system, which has been brought to a high degree of perfection on the Celtic, are furnished.

The new battleship Maine left the New York Navy

The new battleship Maine left the New York Navy Yard, August 20, for a trial over the course from Cape Ann to Cape Porpoise.

Yard, August 20, for a trial over the course from Cape Ann to Cape Porpoise.

The following is the summer routine bill of fare on board the U.S.R.S. Franklin: Sunday: Breakfast—Eggs, oatmeal and milk, bread, butter, coffee. Dinner—Roast turkey or chicken, potatoes, peas. beets or leeks, pie or ice cream, bread, butter and coffee. Supper—Cold aliced ham, potatoes, peaches or watermelons. Monday: Breakfast—Pork and beans, bread, butter and coffee. Dinner—Roast beef, potatoes, tomatoes, bread, butter and coffee. Dinner—Consed beef or ham, cabbage, potatoes, radishes, bread, butter and coffee. Supper—Cold roast beef, potatoes, fresh fruit, bread, butter and tea. Tuesday: Breakfast—Eggs, oatmeal and milk, bread, butter and coffee. Supper—Cold roast beef, potatoes, fresh fruit, bread, butter and tea. Wednesday: Breakfast—Eggs, oatmeal and milk, bread, butter and coffee. Dinner—Corned beef hash, jelly, fresh fruit, bread, butter and coffee. Supper—Corned beef hash, beans, bread, butter and coffee. Supper—Corned beef hash, beans, bread, butter and tea. Friday: Breakfast—Oatmeal and milk, eggs, bread butter and coffee. Dinner—Corned beef hash, beans, bread, butter and tea. Friday: Breakfast—Oatmeal and milk, eggs, bread butter and coffee. Dinner—Roast beef, potatoes, corn, fresh leeks or beets, bread, butter and coffee. Supper—Corned beef hash, beans, bread, butter and tea. Friday: Breakfast—Oatmeal and milk, eggs, bread butter and coffee. Dinner—Roast beef, potatoes, corn, fresh leeks or beets, bread, butter and coffee. Supper—Corned beef hash, beans, bread, butter and coffee. Supper—Corned beef hash, butter and coffee. Supper—Road butter and coffee. Dinner—Roast beef, potatoes, corn, fresh leeks or beets, bread, butter and coffee. Supper—Corned beef hash, beans, bread, butter and coffee. Supper—Road butte

bread, butter and tea.

When the Solace returns to this country from her present trip she will bring home quite a large number of officers of the Navy whose terms of service have expired, among them Lieut. Comdr. Franklin J. Schell, U.S.N., now attached to the U.S.S. Princeton, and Lieut. Montgomery Meigs Taylor, U.S.N. Lieutenant Taylor is serving his third cruise in Chinese and Philippine waters, and it is quite probable he will be given shore duty in Washington. He is one of that able family of which the late Gen. M. C. Meigs was such a prominent member, and a native of Washington, where his mother still resides.

Lieut Comdr. William S. Hogg, U.S.N., who recovered

mother still resides.

Lieut Comdr. William S. Hogg, U.S.N., who reported in Richmond, Va., Aug. 12 as the relief of Lieut. C. F. Preston, U.S.N., inspector of equipment at the works of the William R. Trigg Company, will retain his present duties at the Washington Ordance Yard, adding to them those of inspector of equipment at the Trigg works and at the Sparrow's Point works, Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Hogg is spending the summer in Rockville, Md.

Hogg is spending the summer in Rockville, Md.
Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick, U.S.N., commanding
the U.S.S. Potomac, stationed at San Juan, P.R., has
been authorized to enlist Porto Ricans of the proper age
and other qualifications for the Navy. As it is required,
however, that applicants shall be able to speak English,
Lieutemant McCormick will ask the Department to waive
this condition in order that a larger number of Porto
Ricans may be available for enlistment.

The Navy. Department has ordered the transfer of
the crew of the torpedo boat Farragut to the Paul Jones
which is to be the flagship of a group of torpedo boats
and destroyers to be maintained at Mare Island. Lieut.
Thomas C., Fenton is in command; with Lieut, F. N.
Freeman second.

Freeman second.

In a paragraph on page 1284 of this issue it is stated that Rear Admiral Bradford has made a preliminary report on the subject of wireless telegraphy. Lest this should be considered as meaning that the Admiral had made an official report on the question, it should be said that he has merely made an informal statement of a general nature and wholly unofficial in character.

A colored bugler named Mitchell was taken from the revenue cutter Gresham Friday morning and placed in the Brooklyn jail on a charge of stabbing Joseph Burke, the boatswain of the cutter while he was engaged in putting him in irons, Mitchell being mutinous.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of Navy-William H. Meody.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy-Chas. H. Darlin
mmandant, U. S. M. C.—Major Gen. Charles Heyw

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION. NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Commanders of Squadron, Newport, R.I., unless oth

dress of Squadron, Newport, R.I., unless otherwise given.
KEARSARGE, (Flagship), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill.
Off Rockport, Mass. Address Newport.
BHOOKLYN, Capt. C. C. Todd. (Flagship) of Admiral Coghlan). At Rockport. Address Newport.
ALABAM. Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Rockport, Mass. Address Newport.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Chas. E. Vreeland, at Newport News, Va.
MASSA-GHUSETTS, Capt. Henry N. Manney. At Rockport, Mass. Address Newport.
MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. At Cape Haytien, Address care of Postmaster, New York city.
MARIETTA, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. At La Guayra.
Address care of Postmaster, New York city, N.Y.
MONTGOMERY. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Rockport, Mass.
OLYMPIA, Capt. Henry W. Lyon. At Rockport, Mass.
Address Newport.
SCORPION. Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Boush. Off Woods Hole,
Mass., taking part in maneuvers.

EUROPEAN STATION.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield. Commander-in-Chief.
Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station
care of Postmaster, New York. Postage two cents.
ILLINOIS (Flagship), Capt. George A. Converse. At New
Brompton, Eng.
ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Copenhagen.
CHICAGO, Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Copenhagen.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Miles. Sailed Aug. 20
from Brindisi for Trieste.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At Havre, France.
Will leave Havre about Aug. 28 and proceed to Norfolk.

BOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner Condr.-in-Chief.
Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New
York city.
10WA (Fiagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At Bahia, Brazil. ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

PACIFIC STATION.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Bilas Casey, Commander-in-Chief,
Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this Station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Wisconsin, (Fiagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. At
Seattle. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco.

BOSTON, Comdr. C. P. Perkins. Sailed Aug. 15 from
Mare Island for Bremerton.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. T. C. Fenton. At Sausalito, Cal.

OREGON, Capt. Wm. T. Burwell. At Navy Yard, Puget
Sound. Wash. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, At Bremerton, Wash., (o be placed
out of commission.)

WHEELING, Capt. U. Sebree. At Tutuila, Samoa.

ASIATIC STATION.

eur Admiral F. Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief of fla Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Senior Squadron Commander, Rear Admiral F. Wildes, Junior Squadro Commander. mander, Rear Admiral F. Wildes, Junior Squadron Commander.
Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatio Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage two cents.
NEW YORK (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt Morris R. S. Mackenzie. At Yokohama.
KENTUCKY (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. Charles H. Stockton. At Vladvostok.
RAINBOW (Flagship Junior Squadron Commander.)
Comdr. S. A. Staunton At Zamboanga, P. I.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. Sailed from Cavite for Yonohama Aug. 19.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew.
At Singapore.
CELTIC. Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Gill. At Sudnove.

At Singapore.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Gill. At Sydney.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. D. D. V. Stuart.
At Cavite, P.I.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. W. I. Chambers. At Cavite, P.I.
GENERAL ALVA, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Glennon. At

Singapore, GLACIER, Comdr. A. B. Speyers. At Townville, Australia. GLACIER, Comdr. A. B. Speyers. At Townville, Australia.
HELENA, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. At Kobe.
IRIS, Lieut. Webster A. Edgar. At Cavite, P.I. Address Manila.
ISLA DE CUBA. Comdr. C. W. Bartlett. At Cavite, P.I. Address Manila.
ISLA DE LUZON. Lieut. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At Cavite, P.I. Address Manila.
JUBTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Guam, Ladrone Islands. Address Guam.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Hogers H. Galt. At Hong Kong, China. Address Asiatic Station.
MONOCACY, Comdr. J. E. Roller. At Tongku, China. Address care of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval forces. Asiatic Station.
MONTEREY, Comdr. Franklin J. Drake. Seiled from Shanghal for Woosung, China. Address care of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval forces. Asiatic Station.
NANSHAN (supply ship). At Polok, P.I. Address care of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval forces. Asiatic Station.
NEW ORLEANS Cant C. S. Sperry. Salled from Chefoo.

of Commander-In-thet, U.S. Navai Indees, Assaute Station.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. Sailed from Chefoo for Hakodate. Address of vessel should be always care Postmaster, San Francisco. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails. Special arrangements are made with Postmaster to forward mail.

PISCATAQUA. Lleut. Harry A. Field. At Cavite, P.I. Address Manila.

POMPEY, Merchant officers and crew. At Cavite, P.I. Address Manila.

PRINCETON. Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. At Zamboanga. P.I. SATURN (Collier, merchant officers and crew). At Woosung.

SATURN (Collier, merchant omcers and crew). At Woosung.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. Sailed from
Nagasaki for Kobe. Address care of Postmaster, San
Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangemets have
been made to forward mails. Any other address causes
delay in delivery of mails.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Edbenezer S. Prime. Sailed for
Wocsung. China. Address care of Postmaster, San
Francisco, Cal.
WOMFATUCK, Btsn. J. S. Laven. At Cavite, P.I. Address, Manila.
VORKTOWN, Comdr. Aaron Ward. At Nagasaki. Address care of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval forces,
Asiatic Station.
ZAFIRO, (supply vessel). At Cavite, P.I.

GUNBOATS PATROLLING THE PHILIPPINES. ALBAY Lieut, James E. Walker. At Cavite, P.I. Address Manila.

EL CANO, Lieut. Frank M. Russell. At Cavite, P.I.

JUROS, LiEUT. William B. Fletcher. At Cavite, P.I.

AMAR, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At Cavite, P.I.

Address Manila. URDANETA, Midshipman Charles S. Freeman At Cavite, P.I. Address Manila. VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse. At Cavite. dr. H. M. P. Huse. At Cavite.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ABARENDA, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball (to be detached Sept. 19, 1992, and to command Alert). At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVAKADU, Lieut. H. H. Christy, At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. M. Stoney. Address Boston. ton.

AGLE, Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Portsmouth, N.H.

Address care of Navy Yard.

IST. Lieut. Victor Blue. At Newport. Address Newbort. POT. AND (submarine), Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At League Island Pa. Address there.
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu, H.I. Address Honolulu.
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Rockbort. Mass. Address Greensport, L.I.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa. Address there.
PANTHER, Comdr. John C. Wilson. Address Postmaster, New London.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At San Juan, P.R. Address care of Postmaster, New York City. POTOMAC, Lieut: Benjamin B. McCormick. At San Juan, P.R. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

RANGER, Comdr. Wm. P. Potter. At Panama, Colombia. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

SYLVIA loaned to Nidval Militia of Maryland, and has gone to Norfolk for repairs.

SOLACE, Comdr. Frederick Singer. At Cavite. Address care of Pastmaster, San Francisco.

SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Bewell. At New York Navy Yard.

SYLPH, Lieut. Wm. H. Buck. At Oyster Bay, N. Y. TALBOT. Lieut. H. H. Christy. At Annapolis, Md. Address Norfolk.

UNCAS, Chief Btsn. J. McLaughlin. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

VIXEN, Comdr. C. G. Calkins. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WINSLOW, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At Newport, R.I. YANKTON, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Pertamouth, N.H. Address there.

TORPEDO BOAT DE LONG, at Boston, Mass.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. James D. Adams (to be detached Sept. 10, 1902). Commdr. W. W. Kimball to command Sept. 10, 1902. At Mare Island. Address Mare Island.

AlLIANCE, Comdr. Samuel P. Comly. At Lisbon, Portugal. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

RUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. Sailed from Shanghal for Hong Kong. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

CINCINNATI, Comdr. Thomas C. McClean. At La Guayra. Address care of Postmaster, New York city.

CHESAFBAKE, Comdr. H. Osterhaus. To cruise with cadets. Itherary of the cruise is as follows: Sailed for Annapolis, and arrive Virginia Capes Aug. 22, and Annapolis Aug. 28. Address Hampton Roads.

SSSEX, Comdr. Lewis C. Hellner. The itinerary of the cruise is as follows: At Halfax, leave Aug. 25, arrive Provincetown Sept. 5; leave Sept. 16, arrive Yorktown Sept. 25; leave Oct. 16, arrive Hampton Roads, Va., same day. For address, follow tinerary.

HARTFORD, Comdr. Wm. H. Reeder. At New York, Address there.

INDIANA, Comdr. Chas. E. Colohan. Cruising with Naval Cadets, at Annapolis. LANCASTER. Comdr. George P. Colvegorssess. At

Address there.

INDIANA, Comdr. Chas. E. Colohan. Cruising with Naval Cadets, at Annapolis. Aug. 22. Address Annapolis.

LANCASTER, Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses. At Gardiner's Hay, N.Y. Address there.

MOHICAN, Capt. Albert R. Couden. Itinerary follows: Arrive "Bremerton, Aug. 4, leave Aug. 6; arrive "Victoria, Aug. 6, leave Aug. 13; arrive "Fort Angeles, Aug. 13, leave Sept. 16. "Places starred are those to which mail may be sent. Yokohama, double starred, is the only port requiring foreign postage; the others require domestic postage simply. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. P. Rees. Following is fitnerary of summer cruise: Sailed for Madelra; arrive Madelra, Aug. 21. leave Aug. 39. aprive 19 of the Madelra, Aug. 21. leave Aug. 39. aprive 19 of the Madelra, Aug. 21. leave Aug. 39. aprive 19 of the Madelra, Aug. 21. leave Aug. 39. aprive 19 of the Madelra, Aug. 21. leave Aug. 39. aprive 19 of the Madelra, Aug. 21. leave Aug. 39. aprive 19 of the Madelra, Aug. 30. Address all mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York City, until Aug. 39. Postage five cents. After Aug. 39. address Yorktown, Va.

NEWPORT, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman. At Newport, R. I. (training station). Address Boston.

RI. Address care of Postmaster, New York City. PURITAN, Comdr. Albert G. Berry. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.

TERROR, Monitor. At Annapolis, Md.

TOPEKA, Comdr. John A. H. Nickels. At Puerto Cabello. Address care of Postmaster, New York city. STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Edward D. Taussig. The itinerary of summer cruise follows: Leave Gibraltar, Aug. 10; Tangelers, Aug. 10; leave Tangelers, Aug. 15; arrive Funchal, Madelra, Aug. 21, leave Funchal, Aug. 39; Marblehead, Ock. 9. detter postage to European countries, 5 cents ser. half care U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Sq. London, Eng. Cents Per-half care U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Sq. London, Eng. Cents Per-half care U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Sq. Lon

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Letter postage to European countries, & cents per half counce.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. A. V. Wadhams. The itinerary of her summer cruise is as follows: Arrive Havre, Aug. 2; sall from Havre for Lisbon, Aug. 13; arrive Lisbon, Aug. 18; salls from Lisbon for Madiera, Aug. 2; arrive Madiera, Aug. 25; sall from Madiera, Sept. 6, arrive Glen Cove, Oct. 1. Mail addressed to this ship care of U.S. Despatch Agent, No. 4 Trafalgar square, London, Eng., until Aug. 29; postage five cents. After August 20th. address Glen Cove. New York.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty. On a cruise. Arrive Havre, France, July 21; leave Aug. 11, and arrive Gibraitar, Aug. 27; leave Sept. 6, and arrive Madeira Isles, Sept. 11; leave Sept. 16, and arrive Delaware Breakwater, Oct. 16, 122. Address during summer cruise, care of U.S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, Eng.

RECEIVING SHIPS

COLUMBIA. Capt A. S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New COLUMBIA. Capt A. B. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.
CONSTELLATION, Capt. J. J. Hunker (to be detached from command Sept. 3. 1902). At Newport. R. L., (Attached to training station.)
FRANKLIN, Capt. C. M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfeik. INDEFENDENCE, Capt. F. W. Dickins. Navy Yard, Norfeik. NIPSIC, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Navai Station. Washington.
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island. Pa.
BANTEE. Comdr. G. L. Dyer. Navai Academy, Annapolis. Md.
WBASH. Capt. G. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston. R. (training station).
PENSACOLA. Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Attached to Navai Training Station, Yerba Buéna Island, San Francisco, Cal.

TORPEDO BOATS AND DESTROYERS.

In Charge of Lieut, L. H. Chandler. Address Newport.
DECATUR, Lieut, L. H. Chandler. At Newport, R.I.
BAGLEY, Lieut, S. E. Moses. At Rockport, Aug. 19.
BARNEY, Lieut, G.C. Daylson. At Rockport, R.I.
BIDDLE, Lieut, R. Z. Johnston. At Rockport Aug. 19.

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SHUBRICK, Lieut, D. W. Knox. At Reckport Aug. 19. STOCKTON, Lieut. W. T. Cluverius. At Rockport Aug. THORNTON, Lieut. Willis McDowell. At Rockport Aug.

IN RESERVE AT NORFOLK, VA.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge.

CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, DUPONT, BAILEY,
PORTMR, SOMERS, TALBOT, DALE, At Navy Yard,
Norfolk, Va. Address there. RODGERS, GWIN, at
Washington, D.C.

(Merchant officers and crews).

AJAX, at Cavite, P.I. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

ALEXANDER. Bailed from San Juan Aug. 12 for Bahia. Address, La. Pag. Mex., care of U.S. Consul. BRUTUS. At Tutuls.

CAESAR. At Norfolk Va. Address there.

HANNIBAL. Sailed for Frenchman's Bay. Address East Lamoine, Me.

LEBANON. Sailed from Lamberts Point for Menemska Bight. Address Norfolk.

LEONIDAS. At San Juan. Address Norfolk.

NERO. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STERLING. At Lamberts Point. Address Norfolk.

SOUTHERY. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Address Sta-tion D. San Francisco, Cal. FISH HAWK, Boatswain J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

NAVY GAZETTE. AUG. 15.-Lieut. R. E. Coontz, detached Boston; to Adams.
Chief Engr. F. O. Maxson, detached Olongapo, P.I.,
to Naval Station, Cavite.
Paym. Cik. D. McKenzie, appointment, dated Feb. 20,
1902. revoked.
Passed Aast, Surg. E. O. Huntington, granted three
months sick leave.
Paym. Cik. L. F. Coombs, appointment dated Aug. 13,
1901. revoked.
Paym. Cik. J. L. Carter, appointment, dated Dec. 11,
1901. revoked.

AUG 16.—Lieut, N. J. L. T. Halpine (retired), to Equip-nent Department, Navy Yard, New York. Lieut, Y. Stirling, detached Brooklyn, Sept. 15, 1905, ave of absence one month; to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, 'ash.' Nash.
Surg. G. A. Lung, to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery,
Navy Department.
Paym, Cik. P. Boteler, detached Wilmington; to
hospital, Yokohama, Japan, for treatment.
Lieut, W. S. Whitted, commissioned lieutenant.
Lieut, (junior grade) W. M. Falconer, commissioned
leutenant (junior grade),
Ensign B. G. Barthalow, Ensign R. T. Menner, Ensign
H. W. Osterhaus, Ensign C. P. Hauff and Ensign E. H.
Dodd, commissioned ensigns.

M. W. Commissioned ensigns.

AUG. 17.—Sunday.

AUG. 18.—Capt. J. J. Hunker, detached Training Station Newport, R.I. and from command of Constellation, Sept. 3, 1902; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Holmes, to Independence.
Pay Inspr. J. R. Martin, commissioned pay inspector.
Chief Bisn. C. F. Plorce, to Washington, D.C., for examination in conformity with Title 16. Chapter 3, Revised Statutes, then home and wait orders.

Mate. J. M. Creighton, Jewe of absence for thirty days from Aug. 35; then detuched Franklin and to home.

Pleet Faym. Clk. R. E. Westlake, appointed fleet paymaster's clerk of Pacific Station, Wisconsin, upon nomination of Pay Inspector J. E. Cann.

Fleet Paym. Clk. J. E. Colthurst, resignation accepted, to, take offect Aug. 18, 1902.

AUG. 19.—Comdr. J. D. Adams, detached Alert, Sept.

Freet Faym. Cik. J. E. Colthurst, resignation accepted, to take effect Aug. 16, 1902.

AUG. 12.—Comdr. J. D. Adams, detached Alert, Sept. 19. 1912; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. W. W. Kimbail, orders of Aug. 11 modified; detached Abarenda and to Alert on Sept. 10, 1902.

Lieut. G. W. Brown, detached Alert; to Adams, as excutive officer.

Ensign J. S. Graham, detached Independence; to Independence connection with crew of Adams, and on Adams when commissioned.

Ensign J. A. Schofield, detached Independence; to Independence in connection with crew of Adams, and on board Adams, when commissioned.

Paym. G. G. Selbels, order of Aug. 12 detaching from Lancaster and to Hartford revoked.

Paym. Cik. G. B. Kimberly, appointed paymaster's clerk for duty on board Brooklyn; also to settle accounts at Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Paym. Cik. J. L. Carter, order of Aug. 15 revoking appointment as paymaster's clerk on board Hartford revoked.

Paym. Cik. M. P. Coombs, order of Aug. 15 revoking appointment as paymaster's clerk on board Hartford revoked.

voked.

Paym, Clk. M. P. Coombs, order of Aug. 15 revoking appointment as paymaster's clerk on board Lancaster revoked.

Paym. Clk. G. Wilcox, appointed paymaster's clerk for duly on board gunboats, Cavite, P.I.

Paym. Clk. G. G. Haskett, appointed for duty on board

Independence.
War. Mach. W. G. Hall, to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment. AUG. 21.—Lieut. T. C. Fenton. detached from command of Farragut; to command Paul Jones. Lieut. P. N. Freeman, detached Farragut; to Paul

Lieut. P. N. Freeman, detached Parallel Jones. War. Mach. A. Skinner, order modified detached Abar-enda: to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. P. Clk. T. Gregory, appointed Aug. 21, 1802, for duty at Navy Pay Office, New London, Conn.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 15—1st Lieut. Logan Poland, to proceed to Washington D.C., and report to Quartermaster, U.S. M.C., on the morning of Aug. 16 for consultation relative to proposals for construction of sewer at Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md. Upon completion, return to

present station.

Capt. F. I. Bradman, when Marine Guard is transferred from U.S.S. Philadelphia to U.S.S. Boston, detached from U.S.S. Philadelphia, proceed to Washingson, D.C., and report to the Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps.

Corps.

1st Lieut. J. M. Salladay, proceed to Navy Yard,
Paget Sound, Bremerton, Wash., and report to Commandant of station as officer detailed to command marine guard of U.S.S. Boston.

AUG. 16—1st Lieut. F. M. Wise, orders of Aug. 9
revoked, and, in accordance with the recommendation of
a board of medical survey, granted two months sick
leave.

leave.

Ist Lieut. T. A. Mott, granted two weeks' leave from

Aug. 24.

AUG. 19—Col. F. L. Denny, Quartermaster, to proceed
to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, to inspect
buildings and grounds and confer with commanding
officer in relation to improvements. Upon completion,
return to present station.

Major G. H. Laucheimer, Asst. Adjutant and Inspector and Inspector of Target Practice, to proceed to

Sea Girt, N.J., and report to Brig Gen. Bird W. Spencer, N.G.N.J., Impector of Bifle Practice, as officer detailed in charge of Marine Corps Bifle Team. Return and report on Aug. 25.

Capt. W. B. Lemiy, Asst. Quartermaster, to perform routine duties of the Quartermaster during absence of the latter.

AUG. 20—Capt. Chas. S. Hatch ordered to Maine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, for duty, 2d Lieut. W. K. Smith grated by weeks leave of absence from Sept. 2.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE

AUG. 14.—Promotions: Ist lieutenant to captain, Charles C. Fengar; 2d to 1st lieutenant, Francis A. Levis; 3d 3o 2d lieutenant, Harold E. Hinckley.

AUG. 15.—lat Lieut. P. H. Brerton, eleven days' leave of absence; extension.

2d Lieut. P. W. Lauriat, twenty days' leave.

AUG. 16.—Retired: Paul C. Prince, 3d lieutenant; Wesley J. Phillips, chief engineer; James D. Newton, second assistant engineer, and Robert F. Holpin, second assistant engineer.

AUG. 39.—1st Lieut. F. B. Harwood, 30 days' leave. AUG. 39.—1st Lieut. Howard Emery, 30 days' leave. lat Lieut. P. H. Uberroth, 15 days' leave.

ARMY INFANTRY COMPETITION.

The Army Infantry rifle competition at Fort Sheridan, Ill., began on Aug. 15, with preliminary practice. The competitive firing began on Aug. 18, to continue to Aug. 21, inclusive. The distances fired over were 200, 300, 500 and 600 and 600 area. 500 and 600 yards

The officers on duty were as follows: Officer in charge, Capt. Harry C. Hale, 20th Inf.; Chief Range Office, Capt. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf.; Adjutant and Statistical Officer, 2d Lieut. John S. McCleery, 20th Inf.; Quartermaster, Ordnance Officer and Telephone Officer, 2d Lieut. William B. Wallace, 20th Inf.; Range Officers, 1st Lieut. John L. DeWitt, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur S. Cowan, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Schipp, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Fred E. Smith, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Timothy M. Coughlan, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Austin M.Pardee, 20th Inf.:

The result of the competition on Aug. 18, 1902, at rectangular targets was as follows: The officers on duty were as follows: Officer in charge,

Tl. Or.
Rauhuff, 1st gergt., P.R.I. Regt., Dept. East 167 6
Shafer, sergt., 7th Regt., Dept. Cal 144 23
Vanscolke, corp., 7th Regt., Dept. Cal 162 9
Wey, Q.M. sergt., 1st Batt. Engr., Dept. Mo168 4
Deuberry, 1st sergt., 2ld Regt., Dept. Mo 167 5
Gibney, corp., 3d Batt. Engr., Dept. East., 189 25
Foster, corp., 22d Regt., Dept. Mo 164 19
Foster, corp., 22d Regt., Dept. Mo
Jacobs, sergt., 19th Regt., Dept. Cal 160 12
Hyatt, corp., 18th Regt., Dept. Colo 126 28
Doherty, pvt., 19th Regt., Dept. Cal 158 12
Savage, artif., 18th Regt., Dept. Colo
Telmas, sergt., 19th Regt., Dept. Cal 152 21
Welk, pvt., 20th Regt., Dept. Lakes 160 2
Dunbar, sergt., 4th Regt., Dept. Texas 161 11
Smeets, pvt., 3d Regt., Dept. Lakes 157 15
Wesner, corp., 4th Regt., Dept., Texas
Cundiff, pvt., 3d Regt., Dept. Lakes 145 22
* Foulkrod, sergt., 20th Regt., Dept. Lakes
Eve, sergt., 17th Regt., Dept. Col.,
Richardson, Q.M. sergt., Zist Regt., Dept. Dakota 141 24
Davidson, sergt., 17th Regt., Dept. Colo, 154 18
Drescher, sergt., 21st Regt., Dept. Dakota 167 7
Siemens, sergt. 9th Regt., Dept. East, 156 8
Black, sergt., 17th Regt., Dept. Col
Roell, corp., 3d Regt., Dept. Lakes
Rich, pvt., 23d Regt., Dept. East., 168 8
The names marked thus (*) are those of distinguished

Fime: A.M., 1 hour, 15 minutes; P.M., 1 hour, 31 minutes. Wind: A.M., calm; P.M., fresh, puffy, 5 to 9 o'clock. Sky: A.M., bright; P.M., clear. Light, A.M., hazy; P.M., bright.

The result of the second day's competition, also at rectangular targets, was as follows:

1st 2d 2day, day, day, day, day, day, day, day,	13 23 6
Rauhuff, P.R.I. Regt., Dept. East. 168 335 Shafer, 7th Regt., Dept. Cal. 172 316 Oelokers, 6th Regt., Dept. Mo 147 300 Vanscolke, 7th Regt., Dept. Mo 173 334 Wey, 1st Batt. Engr., Dept. Mo 168 231 Oelokers, 1st Batt. Engr., Dept. Mo 188 231 Oelokers, 1st Batt. Engr., Dept. Mo 188 Oelokers, 1st Batt.	13 23 6 7 3
Shafer, 7th Regt., Dept. Cal. 172 316 Oelckers, 6th Regt., Dept. Mo. 147 306 * Vanscolke, 7th Regt., Dept. Cal. 172 334 * Wey, 1st Batt. Engr., Dept. Mo. 163 311	13 23 6 7 3 21
Shafer, 7th Regt., Dept. Cal. 172 316 Oelckers, 6th Regt., Dept. Mo. 167 306 * Vanscolke, 7th Regt., Dept. Cal. 172 334 * Wey, 1st Batt. Engr., Dept. Mo. 163 331	23 6 7 20 21
Oelckers, 6th Regt., Dept. Mo. 147 300 * Vanneolke, 7th Regt., Dept. Cal 172 334 * Wey, 1st Batt. Engr., Dept. Mo. 163 231	3 31
* Vanscolke, 7th Regt., Dept. Cal	3 31
* Wey, 1st Batt, Engr., Dept. Mo 163 221	3
	3
Deuberry, 2d Regt., Dept. Mo 173 340	. 21
Gibney, 3d Batt. Engr., Dept. East 163 302	22
Foster, 22d Regt., Dept. Mo 147 301	
Yager, 18th Regt., Dept. Colo 159 220	9
Jacobs, 19th Regt., Dept. Cal 150 310	19
Hyatt, 18th Regt., Dept. Colo 164 290	26
Hyatt, 18th Regt., Dept. Colo	26 11
Savage 18th Regt Dent Colo 174 348	9
Savage, 18th Regt., Dept. Colo. 174 348 Telmas, 19th Regt., Dept. Cal. 128 200 Welk. 20th Regt., Dept. Lakes. 181 369	- 27
Welk, 20th Regt., Dept. Lakes 181 350	1
Dunbar, 4th Regt., Dept. Texas 166 327	- 8
Smeets, 3d Regt., Dept. Lakes 154 311	17
Wesner, 4th Regt., Dept. Texas 164 319	10
Cundiff, 3d Regt., Dept. Lakes 122 267	
* Foulkrod, 20th Regt., Dept. Lakes 160 317	12
Eve, 17th Regt., Dept. Col 158 293	25
Eve, 17th Regt., Dept. Col	25 24
* Davidson 17th Rest Dent Col 187 211	- 18
Drescher, 21st Regt. Dept. Dakota 145 312	15
Drescher, 21st Regt., Dept. Dakota 145 312 Blemens, 9th Regt., Dept. East 145 311	16
Rlack, 17th Regt., Dept. Col 165 308	20
Roell, 3d Regt., Dept. Lakes 156 212	20
Rich, 23d Regt., Dept East	- 0

The names marked thus (*) are those of distinguished mrksmen. A.M., 1 hour, 8 minutes; P.M., 1 hour, 15 minutes. Wind: A.M., fresh, 9 o'clock; P.M., light, 9 to 11 o'clock, Sky; A.M., clouded; P.M., clear, Light: A.M., dull; P.M., bright.

The scores of the two days' skirmish firing on Aug. 20 and 21 are still to come.

DEATHS IN PHILIPPINES.

DEATHS IN PHILIPPINES.

The War Department is in receipt of report from Headquarters Division of the Philippines, dated Manila, P.I., July 10, 1962, giving list of deaths that have occurred in that command since last report. June 25, 1962, or that have not been previously reported, as follows:

Asiatic Cholera-Becker, Rollie A., pvt., Hosp. Corps., June 17; Guintu, Roberto, pvt., 3d Co., Ntv. Scouts, June 27; Stensel, John, pvt., Hosp. Corps., June 17; Meade, Eugene P., pvt., H. d Bat. Engrs., June 39; Bracken, Thomas, cpl., I, 30th Inf., June 2; Corbitt, Francis H., pvt., G, 6th Cav., June 18; Linkhart, Dullas B., pvt., A. d Inf., June 19; Loewidt, Maximillan I., post combergt, June 17.

Esmadel, Juan, Pagayo, Narciso, Coram, Leon, Esposa, Peilpe, pvts., 18th Co., Ntv. Scouts, June 18; Catello, Demetrio, pvt., 18th Co., Ntv. Scouts, June 17; Growbarger, Herman, pvt., E, 3th Inf., June 21; Respass, Simon, pvt., E, 9th Cav., June 22; Scott, Walter A., pvt., E, Engrs., July 4; Henry, Claud K., pvt., Le, 18t, Cav., July 5; Howard, William H., agt., C, Sta Cav., July 6;

Mercado, Francisco, agt., 20th Co., Ntv. Scouts. July 5, Hill, Harry H., blasksmith B, 6th Cav., June 20; Hensey Robert D., pvt., M. 3th Inf., June 25; Sagabaen, Alphonso. coon. 21st Co., Ntv. Scouts. June 25; Ward. Alen R., pvt., E. 16th Inf., June 18; Ward. Alen R., pvt., E. 16th Inf., June 18; Martell, Alexander, pvt., Hosp. Corps., Davis. John, pvt., D. 25th Inf., Harvey, Rebert C., agt., H. 8th Inf., June 2.

Gapasen, Francisco, pvt., 20th Co., Ntv. Scouts. July 4; Kesko, Albert H., pvt., M., 30th Inf., July 1; Damashka, John W., agt., C. 5th Cav., July 1; Folter, John, pvt., 16th Batt., F. Art., July 8; Kerr, Richard B., pvt., C., 5th Cav., July 1; Folter, John, pvt., 16th Batt., F. Art., July 8; Kerr, Richard B., pvt., C., 5th Cav., July 1; Ly 1, Morgan, Edwin, pvt., Hosp. Corps., July 1; Adams James. pvt., L. 3th Cav., July 2; Watkins, Edward, pvt., H. 4th Cav., June 25.

Dysentery-Gunn, Frank L., pvt., E. 5th Cav., June 19; Johnson, John H., sgt., L. 5th Cav., June 19; Schnack, Henry, pvt., A. 28th Inf., June 16; Gannon, Thomas F., pvt., B. 27th Inf., June 25; Green, Elbert, pvt., H. Engr. Corps. June 22; Gordon, Irvine G., agt., 25th Bat., F. Art., May 9; Wyman, Roger S., pvt., F. 18th Cav., July 4; Maloney, Patrick, pvt., F. 27th Inf., July 3; Johnson, William W., pvt., A. 24 Inf., July 8; Peterson, Hans., pvt., Hosp. Corps. June 27; Benoya, Leccario, pvt., 48th Co., Ntv. Scouts, Mar. 2; Dwyor, Edward F., pvt., 25th Bat., F. Art., June 26; Fell, Solomon, sgt., I. 5th Cav., July 1; Soul, Thomas, pvt., A. 25th Inf., July 1; Dinges, Roy W., pvt., P. 8th Inf., July 2; Dinmond, Augusto, pvt., G. 8th Cav., July 1; Ritter, Jacob, pvt., F. 8th Inf., July 4

Malarial Fever—Cogan, Hugh. Farr, A. 6th Cav., July 1; Cav., July 1; Ritter, Jacob, pvt., F. 8th Inf., June 28; Lasco, Simplicio, pvt., 18th Co., Ntv. Scouts, June 18; Rodriguez, Lemiliano, pvt., 23d Co., Ntv. Scouts, July 2; Hart, Merle, pvt., L. 30th Inf., June 18.

Typhold Fever—Quinn, James M., pvt., B. 18t Cav., June 18.

Hopatitis—Speakman, Hubert G

Typhold Fever-Quinn, James M., pvt., B., art June 21.

Hopatitis-Speakman, Hubert G., cpl., band, 28th Inf., June 16.

Berl Berl-Jackson, John. pvt., I. 9th Cav., June 16.

Alcoholism-Jefferson, John D., cpl., E. 28th Inf., July 5;

Morris, Henry, pvt., Hosp. Corps, July 4.

Anaemia-Stratton, Cecil. pvt., D. 28th Inf., July 4.

Heart Disease-Sally, John M., cpl., M. 28th Inf., July 5.

Meningitis-Gray, Eiga E., pvt., I., 1st Cav., June 30.

Gastro Enteritis-Gable, Claude C., pvt., C. 7th Inf., Jun. 28.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The War Department is advised of the arrival of the transport Relief at San Francisco, from Manlis, P.I., with the following military passengers: Col. Hall, Adjutant General's Dept.: Major Macomb, Artillery Corps, Captain Brown, Quartermaster's Department; Captains Swaine and Jackson, 1st Inf.: Houle and Miller, 28th Inf.: McCallum, Edmondson, Davies and Branch, Medical Department; Lieutenants Vose, Medical Department; Cotton, Artillery Corps; Harris, 2d Inf.; Neff, Philippine Scouts; Contract Surgeons Seager, Lindsay, McEvor, Many, Jackson, Stoney, Sears, Hevers, Porter, Hogue, McSwain, Wyche, Chase, Graham, Mintser and Weisenberg, and 14 casuals.

The War Department is advised of the sailing of the transport Sumner from San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 18. for Manila, P.I., with the following military passengers: 26 Squadron, 1st Cavairy, with 286 enlisted men and the following officers of that regiment: Major Woodward, Captain Lindsley, Lieutenants Foy, Hassard, Chapman, Lininger, Rodney and Smith. Other passengers included: Lieutenant Colonel Hubbell, Art. Corps; Captains Gambrill. Pay Dept.; McHenry, Medical Dept.; Partello, 6th Inf., and Barber, 28th Inf.; Lieutenants Miller, 6th Cav., and Ruggles, 2th Cav.; 3th Hospital and 2 Signal Corps men; 5 casuals and 8 recruits for 9th Cavairy.

The War Department is advised of the salling of the transport Kilpatrick from Manila, P.L., Aug. 17. for San Francisco, Cal., with 516 casuals.

The Savannah Morning News of Aug. 18 says: "The first ticket over the new route was purchased by Dr. J. E. Page, U.S.N., who, in company with Ensign Hanrahan and several assistants, went to Macon yesterday to open a recruiting office. An amusing incident is related at the expense of Ensign Hanrahan. Shortly after leaving Macon, the ensign entered the car from the rear platform and called to several of the occupants to look out at the roses. No one saw any roses, and before the naval officer could point out the spot where the roses grew in such profusion the train had left the place far in the distance. You must look at them on your return trip,' said the ensign to one of the officials of the road: 'they are beautiful. I have traveled in every Etate in the Union and have seen roses in great profusion in California, but nothing have I ever seen that can vie with that field of them.' Presently, however, the same sight met the eye of the officer, and fearing that the train would pass before all had an opportunity to see the sight, he called eagerly for all hands to look out of the window again. Every head went out of the window, and almost immediately a round of laughter went up from the passengers. What the officer supposed were beautiful yellow roses were but the blooms of long staple cotton." Among the definitions of the word "rose" given by the dictionary is "frequently something in full bloom or the state of "cotton rose."

A London paper says that on coronation day every jack tar in the navy drank the King's health in a tot of rum or received the equivalent in cash and remarks: "It is the cheapest 'big drink' in the Empire. Probably not less than 100,000 men poured out ilbattons in honor of the King. The equivalent of a ration of rum is a half-penny and a half farthing, so that the men who do not take up their grog are entitled to a penny farthing every two days. The cost, then, of 100,000 rum rations works out about \$1,625."

Notwithstanding the fact that the orders under which the Marietta sailed for the Orinoco river are somewhat discretionary, it is understood that the vessel will not attempt any assent of this river at the present time, the ostensible object of the visit being to report upon the condition of the blockade at that point. It is not improbable that another attempt will be made to penetrate the mysteries of this great river, but not at the present juncture.

Mrs. Eastman, wife of the late Capt. Jas. E. Eastman, Artillery Corps, who has been visiting at Vancouver Barracks, is making a tour of Alaska and is at present in Dawson with the family of the American consul.

A son was born to Lieut, and Mrs. Arthur Bain bridge-Hoff on Aug. 20, at Mouristown, N. J.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 20, 1902.

Lieut. Harold Hammond, 9th Inf., and Mrs. Hammond, who has been ordered to report for duty in the Depart-ment of Drawing, arrived on Tuesday with Mrs. Ham-

mond.

The cadets were given practical instruction and enjoyed a brief experience of actual camp life in the first of a series of practice marches on Tuesday morning. Provided with shelter tents and other camp parapheralia, including that very desirable adjunct, a good cook, they marched to a site selected, pitched tents, and partook with relish of camp fare, returning to Camp Churchman at 2 P.M.

The illumination of the encampment and out-of-door hop will take place on Monday evening. Aug. 25. The

man at 2 P.M.

The illumination of the encampment and out-of-door hop will take place on Monday evening, Aug. 25. The furlough ball will be given on the 28th.

Rev. Edward H. Ward, of Pittsburg, Pa., who with Mrs. Ward spent Sunday here, conducted the services at the cadet chapel on Sunday morning. During the offertory the hymn "There is a green hill" was sung by a lady visiting the post, Mrs. K. F. Hinrichs, of New York.

York.

Among the number of guests recently registered at the hotel have been: Major J. B. Quinn, C.E.; Major H. H. C. Dunwoody, Signal Corps; Mrs. C. Churchman, Claymont, Del.; mother of the late Lieut. Clarke Churchman; Mr. Fred. W. Hinrichs, of Brooklyn; Mrs. D. M. Hitch and Miss Farrow, of Lansdowne, Pa. The Misses Fitch have been guests of their aunt, Mrs. Miles.

Mrs. Frank C. Boggs has been a guest of Mrs. Ladue. Lieut. and Mrs. James Parker have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Kuhn.

Mrs. Frank C. James Parker have been valued and Mrs. Kuhn.

Lieut. Albert E. Truby, Med. Corps, has succeeded Lieut. George H. R. Gosman as junior assistant surgeon. Among the selections given at the concert on Thursday evening, Aug. 14, was a new march, "West Point Centennial," by Wm. Brinsmead, a member of the U.S.M.A.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 18, 1902. A surveying party has been staking off during the past week the sites for the new quarters and other buildings to be erected at this post under the last appropriation. The bids are to be opened at the quartermaster's office in this post on Aug. 25. The work of construction will begin within the next ninety days.

begin within the next ninety days.

The Government telephone system that has been in process of installation during the past three weeks was completed early last week, and is now in operation. Seventeen 'phones were placed in various buildings and are rendering excellent service with switchboard and two operators located at post headquarters. This system in connection with the private corporation that has permission to operate lines in the post, gives the garrison an excellent service with a total of about 80 'phones. First class Sergeant Turner, Signal Corps, who superintended the installation of the Government line, has returned to be about 100 the garrison and went down to defeat, Fort Riley winning an exciting game that kept the fans on their feet from start to finish; score 12 to 9. On Sunday the Ellsworth nine played here for the first time this season, the home team winning a hard-fought game; score 11 to 8.

Col. Geo. B. Rodney, Field Art., commands the comined most during the absence of Col. C. C. Carr. 4th bined now during the absence of Col. C. C. Carr.

on Sunday continued the home team winning a sunday game; score 11 to 8.

Col. Geo. B. Rodney, Field Art., commands the combined post during the absence of Col. C. C. C. Carr, 4th Cav., who left Monday for the East to avail himself of a fifteen days' leave of absence.

Capt. Cecil Stewart, 4th Cav., has taken advantage of a six months' leave of absence during which period he will visit Europe.

a six months' leave of absence during which person will visit Europe.

Despite the exceedingly hot weather the usual weekly officers' hop on Friday night was well attended. Colonel Carr entertained the dancers after the hop at supper on his lawn, the Japanese lanterns and daintily decorated such an arrow of the several officers and ladies, chaperoned by Mrs. J. B. Erwin, visited Eureka Lake one evening last week.

Another detachment of recruits, thirty in number, joined the post on Wednesday from Jefferson Barracks, joined the post on Wednesday from Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Second Lieut. Frank Keller, 8th Cav., was in command. The men were assigned to the 4th and 8th Cavalry squadrons.

mod. Second Lieut. Frank Keiler, Sin Cav., was in Command. The men were assigned to the 4th and 8th Cavalry squadrons.

Second Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, 9th Cav., recently transferred from the 4th Cavalry, departed on Monday to join his regiment in the Philippines. A number of officers and ladies were at the depot to see him off.

Target practice for the Artillery battalion has been suspended until the first part of October.

The 9th Artillery band and the 6th Field Battery played quite an important part in the unveiling of the Quivira monument at Logan's Grove in Junction City on Tuesday last. At a banquet given by the president of the Quivira Society, Capt. Granger Adams, commanding the 6th Battery, responded to the toast: "Our Regular Army, chivalrous at home and invincible abroad." Congressman W. A. Calderhead, responded to the toast: "The American Volunteer, the safety of the Republic in war and in peace."

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 17, 1902.
An informal hop was given at Pope Hall Friday evenng Aug. 15. Among those present were the following:
Alisses Augur, Loughborough, McClaughry, Fenlon, Partridge, McGonigle, Dougherty, Dodsworth, Yates, Stone, and Captains Poore, Menoher, Cavanaugh, Heidt,

Simmons, Lieutenants Dickinson, Atkins, Maxey, Young, Purviance, Perkins, Mulliken, Awl, Cooke, Nesbitt and Messrs. James McGonigle, Jr., Edgar Hopkins and Sylvester Parker. The other officers were accompanied by

Messrs. James McGonigle, Jr., Edgar Hopkins and Sylvester Parker. The other officers were accompanied by their wives.

Mrs. Maxey and daughters arrived Tuesday evening from San Antonio, Tex., to visit Lieut. Robert J. Maxey.

Mrs. Polhemus and children will leave for Washington, D.C., Aug. 25.

Lieutenant Colonel Wygant, 6th Inf., arrived at the post Friday. Lieut. Col. James T. Kerr is due Sept. 1. During the absence of Colonel Miner and Lieutenant Colonel Wygant, Major Loughborough was in command of the 6th.

Col. J. A. Augur and a party of friends will occupy a box at the opening of the Willis Wood theater in Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 27.

Congressman Chester I. Long will be a guest of the post, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

A party of engineers under the command of Captain

Fingler were given practice in pontoon bridge building last week.

Flagler were given practice in pontoon bridge building last week.

Lieutenant Shipp, 20th Inf., has gone to Chicago. The candidates for commissions moved on Saturday into tents pitched on the grounds east of the bachelor officers' quarters. Their quarters are to be changed so that room can be made for the large number of officers which will come Sept. 1 to attend the War College.

Bids for the construction of six new infantry barracks, one gun shed, one stable, a new post bakery, a hay shed and several smaller buildings will be opened Aug. 18.

Sergeant McNamara, Co. I, Engineers, who died Sunday morning in the hospital after an illness of only five days, was only 40 years old, but he had had seventeen years of hard service and faithful attention to duty. There was no man in the Engineers better liked by officers and men. He was given a military burial and the interment was at the National Cemetery.

Another field day will be held on Aug. 27. Prizes will be awarded to those who finish first and second in all the finals. The organization winning the most points will win the "meet." The following is a list of the events: 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, quarter-mile run, running high jump, running broad jump, hop, step and jump, equipment race (mounted and dismounted), shot put, 16 lb., hammer throw.

It is estimated that the loss by the fire of Aug. 10 will reach \$12,000.

The following recent West Point graduates will arrive at the post in September: John R. McGinness, 6th Inf.;

will reach \$12,000.

The following recent West Point graduates will arrive at the post in September: John R. McGinness, 6th Inf.; Robert R. Ralston and Laurence V. Frazier, Eugineers. Private Walter S. Cross, Co. B., 1st Battalion of Engineers, shot himself Sunday night and died Monday morning. The shooting occurred at guard post No. 3.

The Engineers' ball team defeated that of the 16th Battery Saturday afternoon, Aug. 16, on the fort diamond. Ten innings were played. The score was 12 to 8.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Aug. 16, 1902.

Sightseers from all parts of the country visited our post this week and everything here and in Salt Lake City was given over to the Elks who held their annual convention in the former city during the past week. In the civic parade of last Tuesday Colonel Bubb and his staff, with one battalion of infantry and our two batteries, took part, and with the fine cool weather of the past week the Elks' convention is one long to be remem-

past week the Elks' convention is one long to be remembered.

Colonel Bubb, Major Wood and Captain Winn were invited to be judges in the big Elks' parade Wednesday, and after were given a luncheon at the Alta Club.

Numerous parties were given for Buffalo Bill's Wild West show Wednesday and Thursday and one of the most successful ones was gotten up by Col. and Mrs. Bubb and the Misses Bubb Wednesday evening. It was composed mostly of the post people and all left here in the wagonette, returning after the performance to Col. and Mrs. Bubb's where a delicious supper was served. Among those who went from here were Cant. and. Mrs. Barth, Capt. and Mrs. Pardee, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Capt. and Mrs. Sturgis, Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn, Capt. Frank Winn, Mr. Coffin and Miss Donnellan, of Salt Lake City.

Major George S. Young, who commanded this post when the 18th Infantry were stationed here, was a welcome visitor in the post during the week. Major Young is a prominent Elk.

Miss Daphne Wood gave a delightful evening party to the new relief set of the post and of Salt Lake City Satunday vening. Miss Lucy Gates, of Salt Lake City, famous soprano, was present and favored the guests with some beautiful selections. Those from the post who were invited were the Misses Bubb, Miss Crary, Miss Marvin, Miss Young, of New York city, Miss Copely, Captain Winn, Captain Creary, Lieutenants Farrar, McConnell, Merrill, White, Berry and Platt. A very enjoyable evening was spent.

Major Swift, Med. Corps (retired), and Mrs. Swift are spending the summer with the latter's father and mother, Major and Mrs. Palmer Wood.

Mrs. L. D. Sturgis and children left here Thursday, Auc. 12, for her home in St. Paul, to make an extended visit.

Miss Copely, of Kansas, is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Le May.

Miss Copely, of Kansas, is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Le May.

Miss Young, of New York city, is visiting Mrs. White, mother of Lieut. Sherman Avery White, at this post.

The Misses Sneed, of Omaha, are visiting Gen. and Mrs. Penrose and the General's sister, Mrs. Wallace.

The two batteries of Artillery are preparing to go out on a month's practice march, leaving here the first of September.

Hepburn gave a luncheon Thursday, Aug. 14, for sees Bubb and their guest, Miss Donnellan, of Salt

Lake City.

The band concerts every night this week have been enjoyed thoroughly by the post people. The 3d Artillery band of San Francisco gave a fine concert here Wednesday afternoon which drew quite a crowd and was very much enjoyed by all.

Captain Creary gave a party to a few friends to see Buffalo Bill's Wild West show.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Aug. 15, 1902.

Capt. Alfred T. Smith has sufficiently recovered from his recent severe illness with inflammatory rheumatism to be able to go on leave this week to the Hot Spings,

Va., where it is hoped he will speedily be relieved.

Mr. Walter Howe, of El Paso, with his wife and children left this week to visit his father, Major Walter

children left this week to visit his father, Major Walter Howe, 4th Art., at Fort Ethan Allen.

Asst. Surg. Carl Ramus, U.S.A., from the marine hospital at Fort Stanton, N.M., passed through El Paso recently en route for duty at San Francisco. The marine hospital at Fort Stanton has been so successful that it will soon be quite extensively enlarged by the Government. Contracts for the work have already been let.

Lieut. Alfred Aloe recently gave a small dinner party at his quarters complimentary to Captain Smith and Lieutenant Greer, of Fort Sam Houston. Those present from El Paso were Miss Florence Beall, Miss Wilson and Mrs. Davis.

Last week Governor Ahumada, of Chihuahua, Mexico, accompanied by General Martinez and Colonel Urias, of the Mexican army, and Consul Mallen, of El Paso, paid a call on the commanding officer and other officers at the quarters of Major and Mrs. Terrett. Governor Ahumada arranged with Colonel Haskell to have his famous band of fifty musicians give a concert on the parade

ground one evening of last week, "the boys in khaki" applauding most heartily.

Lieut. Charles H. Whipple's promotion has taken him, with Mrs. Whipple to Fort McIntosh, Tex. They will be missed very much by their friends at the post.

Kimball and Richard Osborn, two small sons of Quartermaster Sergeant Osborn, died last week with diphtheria. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family.

WATERMELON FEAST AT CAMP WAINWRIGHT.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 17, 1902.

Seldom if ever has a more enjoyable and unique enter-tainment been offered to the officers stationed at Annap-olis and to the citzens of the city than that which Capt. A. T. Marix, Lieutenants Purcell, Mott. Feland, Brunzell, Rixey and South (the officers stationed at Camp Wainwright where there are over 225 marines in camp) gave to their friends Friday evening, Aug. 15. It was an out-door entertainment and in the invitations sent out by the officers was described as a watermelon feast, although the officers had arranged a splendid vandeville entertainment for the benefit of their guests. Given as it was in the open air the "settings" were beautiful, as Nature had done much toward furnishing as handsome a stage and background as can be found anywhere in the world. The beautiful Severn river with its high wooded banks acted as a background for the performers on the stage while 180 khaki tents arranged in perfect camp style two-thirds surrounded by stately pine and oak trees acted as a drop curtain behind the guests.

The entertainment proper consisted of vocal selections by Privates Claussen and Gilroy, clog dancing by Private Claussen, instrumental selections by Privates Joseph Murphy and Goodrich, accompanied by the quintet composed of Corporal Yale, Privates Goodrich, Bailliff, Murphy and Appell.

Among those who enjoyed the "feast" were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Dyer, the Misses Terry, the Misses Hodges, Miss Worthington, Lieut. and Mrs. Dyer, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cutler and sons, the Misses Niles, Prof. and Mrs. Terry, the Misses Terry, the Misses Hodges, Miss Worthington, Lieut. and Mrs. Moody, Miss Moody, Lieut. and Mrs. McKean, Miss Field, Miss Claude Miles, Civil Engineer and Mrs. Menocal, Mr. and J. W. Valiant, Mrs. Christy, Miss Hughes, Lieutenant Burt, Dr. Bachmann, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. McIntyro, Paymaster and Mrs. Bryan, Mr. Hodges, Miss Gearing, Miss Bonney, Messrs. Armstrong, VanLoan, Fay, Ingham, Darlow and Huff, Mrs. Rush, Major and Mrs. Chas. A. Doyen and Miss Fay. A. T. Marix, Lieutenants Purcell, Mott. Feland, Brun-zell, Rixey and South (the officers stationed at Camp

COLUMUBS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1902. Mr. W. Heath Eldridge and Mr. John Bennett, of Columbus, gave a party to the children of the post Wednes-

umbus, gave a party to the children of the post Wednesday evening, Aug. 13. Those present were Miss Frances Borden, Miss Helen Johnston, Miss Edith Nettles, Miss Annie Cruger and Miss Elisabeth Cruger, and Mr. Charles H. Eldridge.

Thursday, Aug. 14, Mrs. Geo. C. Bunting and Mrs. Henry Clement, Jr., left for Piqua, Ohio, with their daughters, Helen and Frances.

Capt. Geo. D. Moore, 20th Inf., Capt. G. H. Estes, Jr., and Lieut. Albert G. Goodwyn have returned from Fort Crook, Neb., where they had taken recruits; Lieut. G. Maury Cralle, from Fort Reno, Okla., Lieuts. Clarence S. Nettles and John W. Ward, from Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

WHITE TRIMMINGS FOR INFANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The course suggested in your last week's issue is the correct procedure for the greatly to be desired return to the white stripe and white trimmings for the infantry uniform. A respectful appeal to the War Department through proper channels will always receive deserved attention and certainly will when the desire of the officers is so nearly unanimous for the "white," as it is believed to be in this case.

There are several considerations for its retention; the incongruity of two differing blues together; the sombreness as shown by the gray stripe on blue trousers of the commissary sergeant, hardly discernable across the parade ground, the absolute certainty that any known light blue dye will fade in sunlight, leaving varying shades according to number of days of exposure; the expense attending the change, not imposed upon cavalry or artillery; stripes, belts, shoulder straps, cape lining, etc. Above all is the inferior dark appearance of the uniform, alongside the yellow and red, with nothing to lighten it up except the consciousness that, as our friend Napoleon remarked, "on the infantry of the Army falls the brunt of the fighting."

IMPERSONATING AN OFFICER.

Fayette, Miss., Aug. 13, 1902.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:
I noticed in an Associated Press despatch last week I noticed in an Associated Press despatch last week that a man was arrested in Oakland, Cal., claiming to be Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey, U.S.A. The charge against him was passing a bogus check. This man has undoubtedly used my name, as I am the only Coffey in the U.S. Army, and my name is Edgar N. I belong to the 12th Cavalry (2d lieutenant), and am now on sick leave; have been since June 29. Please do me the kindness to make this explanation in your next issue. This despatch has been pretty well circulated, and, to say the least of it, it has annoyed me, because my friends throughout the Army will see the notice and possibly may never see the explanation. The man is now in jail in Oakland, and should be vigorously prosecuted for impersonating an Army officer.

EDGAR N. COFFEY, 2d lieut., 12th Cav., U.S.A.

A REGULATION LENGTH OF NECK.

New York, Aug. 17, 1902. THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The new uniform regulations prescribe one and onequarter inches as the width of the braid on the collar of
the "dress coat," the present blouse. If this is to be
taken literally, and collars higher than that forbidden,
why did the board neglect to prescribe a uniform length
of neck for all officers, sufficiently short?

R. B. Henry.

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CREEDMOOR RIFLE COMPETITION.

Increased interest was shown this year in the annual

Increased interest was shown this year in the annual rifle contests at Creedmoor, and records were broken in the Major General's and Naval Militia Matches, and the scores averaged higher than during the contests last year. The best score in the State Match was made by the 12th Regiment team, which has been declared the winner, the 71st Regiment carried off the 1st Brigade contest, 12th Regiment team, which has been declared the winner contest for the Major General's Match, with a best on record in the match. Sergeant Smith, also of the 12th, won the individual skirmish contest for the Governor's cup, the team from the 69th Regiment again won the Adjutant General's Match, and the 2d Naval Battalion won the contest for the Naval Militia prize, maxing the won the contest for the Naval Militia prize, making the best score on record in the match. The contest for the State Match between the teams

from the 7th and 12th Regiments was very close and exciting. At the finish of the shooting at 200 yards the team of the 12th was just one point ahead. In the shooting at 300 yards the men of the 7th pulled up, and the close of the shooting at this range saw them five points ahead of the 12th. The shooting at 500 yards was again exceedingly close, the 12th making only one point higher than the 7th, which, however, reduced the lead of the latter to four points. The 600 yards range was now the crucial test. In this the team from the 12th showed its superiority, making eleven points more than the 7th men, and winning the match hy seven points. The teams from the 22d and 71st Regiments also made high scores at the 600 yard range, as will be seen by reference to the table. On the 7th Regiment team Lieutenant McApini made a full score at 500 yards, and Oaptain Underwood made a full score at 500 yards, and Oaptain Underwood made a full score at 500 yards, and Oaptain Underwood made a full score at 500 yards. On the 12th Regiment team Sergt. C. M. Smith made a full score at 300 yards, and Sergts. J. McDermott and F. J. Loughlin made full scores at 600 yards. The highest individual score was made by Sergeant McDermott, 92 points.

Major William H. Palmer, 7th Regt., acting inspector of small arms practice, was in charge of the shooting, assisted by Major E. F. Austin, acting I. S. A. P., 1st Brigade, and Major T. H. Babcock, I.S.A.P., 2d Brigade.

The State and Brigade Matches were shot on Aug. 14

Brigade, and Major T. H. Babcock, I.S.A.P., 2d Brigade.

The State and Brigade Matches were shot on Aug. 14 and the other matches on Aug. 16. The weather on both days was fine, but on Aug. 16 the rifemen were bothered by very high and varying winds. All the teams used the Krag-Jorgensen arm. During the contest for the State prize, a match was arranged between the teams of Squadron A, 22d Engineers, and the 13th Artillery for a cup, the scores to be made in the above-named match to count. The Squadron A team proved the winner, counting the handicap allowance of 48 points for using carbines.

The greater progress over last year's shooting was made by the 9th Regiment and Naval Militia teams.

The following are the scores in the several contests:

STATE MATCH.

Open to teams of 12 men, 5 shots per man, at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards. Highest possible score, 1,200. Best record, 1,051 points, made by the 12th Regiment in 1897. The following are the scores:

12TH REGIMENT TEAM.

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	200 Yds.	Yds.	Ydn.	Yds.	Agg.
Sergt. J. Corrie	23	23	22	22	90
Capt. S. S. Stebbins	19	19	22	20	80
Major T. W. Huston	19	20	20	18	77
Sergt, J. McDermott	21	23	23	25	92
Priv. A. B. Van Heusen	22	23	23	16	84
Priv. F. M. Dardinkiller	99	23	23	18	86
Sergt. C. M. Smith	19	23	25	22	89
Sergt. W. S. Lamb	20	20	. 24	21	85
Corporal Buckridge	19	18	- 22	20	79
Corporal Alexander	99	21	24	23	90
Sergt. F. J. Loughlin	20	21	22	25	88
Private Dorrance	23	21	23	19	86
Totale	249	965	973	249	1.096

7TH REGIMENT TEAM.

	200	300	500	600		
			Yds.	Yds.	Agr.	
Priv. A. Stevens	21	22	23	24	90	
Priv. D. C. Meyer	20	24	20	18	82	
Corp. W. M. Philipps	21	21	22	20	84	
Lieut. B. B. McAlpin	19	20	25	22	86	
L. Corp. W. Reid, Jr	99	- 90	24	19	85	
Lieut, H. E. Crall	20	90	99	91	94	
	20	20	99	10	69	
Lieut. T. C. Wiswall	20	203	20	30	04	
Sergt. J. R. Stewart	21	23	20	20	84	
Priv. F. A. Wessell	20	22	222	200	84	
Sergt. F. X. O'Connor	22	20	24	20	86	
Capt. W. J. Underwood	20	25	23	19	87	
Capt. W. B. Short	22	21	24	37	84	
	_	-	-			
Totals	248	261	272	238	1,019	
71st Regiment	239	259	258	244	999	
23d Regiment	240	245	257	245	987	
2d Naval Battalion		994	250	999	998	
	227	940	990	917	922	
		240	0.47	201	011	
1st Naval Battalion		217	290	221	311	
13th Regiment	216	232	260	217	910	
Squadron A	215	239	238	208	900	
47th Regiment	226	224	245	198	898	
22d Engineers	210 .	237	236	206	888	
14th Regiment	226	207	233	213	878	
9th Regiment	215	228	216	190	849	
8th Regiment	200	228	213	193	834	

FIRST BRIGADE CONTEST.

Conditions same as the State Match. The best score on record is 1,035 points, made by the 7th Regiment team in 1896. The contest was this year won by the 71st Regiment on a score of 1,010 points, which led its nearest competitor, the 7th, by 27 points. The match was won last year by the 7th Regiment, with 1.005 points. This year the 71st Regiment gained a brilliant victory. The scores follow:

71ST REGIMENT TEAM.

Sergeant Doyle	. '	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Ydn.	Age.	
Captain Flack 20 20 20 20 22 32 Private Powell 22 30 20 19 81 Lieutenant Corwin 19 21 23 18 81 Lieutenant Jenkinson 17 20 23 22 28 Corporal Casey 20 23 22 22 38 Captain Brush 21 23 23 18 85 Captain Beekman 19 21 22 19 81 Sergeant Band 21 30 20 20 81 Lieutenant Byars 32 32 32 22 91 Sergeant Corbett 30 19 35 21 85 Totals 242 254 287 247 1,010 7th Regiment 240 246 258 225 382 12th Regiment 242 248 256 295 382			23	23	23	88	
Private Powell 22 30 30 19 81 Lieutenant Corwin 19 21 23 18 81 Lieutenant Jenkinson 17 20 23 29 80 Corporal Casey 20 22 22 38 Captain Brush 21 22 22 18 85 Captain Beekman 19 21 22 19 81 Sergeant Band 21 30 20 30 81 Lieutenant Byars 23 23 23 23 21 Lieutenant Byars 23 23 23 23 21 Totals 242 254 287 247 1,010 7th Regiment 240 246 558 225 983 12th Regiment 240 246 558 225 983 12th Regiment 242 248 556 225 983	Sergeant Daube	21	21	23	22	87	
Lieutenant Corwin 19 21 23 18 81 Lieutenant Jenkinson 17 20 23 29 80 Corporal Casey 20 23 22 23 88 Captain Brush 21 23 23 18 85 Captain Beekman 19 21 22 19 51 Sergeant Band 21 20 20 20 20 81 Lieutenant Byars 23 23 22 29 Sergeant Corbett 20 19 25 21 85 Totals 242 254 267 247 1,010 7th Regiment 240 246 258 225 382 12th Regiment 242 248 256 215 382			20	200	22	82	
Lieutenant Jenkinson 17 20 23 20 80 Corporal Casey 20 23 22 23 82 Captaln Brush 21 23 23 18 85 Captaln Beekman 19 21 22 19 81 Sergeant Band 21 20 20 20 20 20 Lieutenant Byars 23 23 23 22 21 Sergeant Corbett 20 19 25 21 86 Totals 242 254 287 247 1,010 7th Regiment 240 246 258 225 383 12th Regiment 242 248 256 215 383	Private Powell		20	200	19	81	
Corporal Casey 20 23 22 23 88 Captain Brush 21 23 23 18 85 Captain Beekman 19 21 22 19 81 Sergeant Band 21 30 20 30 81 Lleutenant Byars 23 23 22 21 Sergeant Corbett 20 19 35 21 85 Totals 242 254 267 247 1,010 7th Regiment 240 246 258 225 383 12b Regiment 242 248 266 215 382			21	23	18	81	
Captain Brush 21 22 23 18 85 Captain Beekman 19 21 22 19 81 Sergeant Band 21 30 20 20 81 Licutenant Byars 23 23 22 29 Sergeant Corbett 30 19 25 21 86 Totals 242 254 287 247 1,010 7th Regiment 240 246 258 225 983 225 288 285			20	23	20	80	
Captain Beekman 19 21 22 19 81 Sergeant Band 22 30 29 30 81 Lleutenant Byars 23 23 23 22 21 Sergeant Corbett 20 19 35 21 85 Totals 242 254 267 247 1,010 7th Regiment 240 246 258 229 983 12th Regiment 342 248 256 215 362			23	22	23	88	
Sergeant Band			23	23 .	18	85	
Lieutenant Byars 23 23 22 21 Sergeant Corbett 20 19 25 21 85 Total Corbett 242 254 267 247 1,010 7th Regiment 242 246 258 225 363 12th Regiment 242 248 256 215 368 12th Regiment 242 248 256 215 12th Regiment 242 248 256 256 12th Regiment 242 254 256 256 12th Regiment 242 256 256 256 256 12th Regiment 242 256 256 256 256 12th Regiment 242 256 256 256 256 256 12th Regiment 242 256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256 25	Captain Beekman	19 .	21	22	19	-81	
Sergeant Corbett 20 19 25 21 86 Totals 242 254 287 247 1,010 7th Regiment 240 246 258 229 983 12th Regiment 242 348 266 215 368			30	20	20	81	
Totals			23	23	22	91	
7th Regiment	Sergeant Corbett	20	19	. 25	21	85	
12th Regiment	Totals	242	254	267	247	1,010	
12th Regiment	7th Regiment	240	246	258	229	963	
69th Pagiment 995 999 999 910 995	12th Regiment	242	248	256	215	962	
	69th Regiment	235	222	229	219	895	
9th Regiment		219	212	202	175	807	

SECOND BRIGADE CONTEST.

Same conditions as the State Match. Won by the 23d Regiment. The best score is 989 coints, made by the 23d Regiment in 1897. The match was won last year by the 23d Regiment on a score of 924 points.

21D REGIMENT TEAM.

	200	300	500	600	
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Agg.
Lieut, E. H. Barnum	. 18	20	22	20	80
1st Sergt. R. S. Cooke	19	20	20	15	74
Sergt B. H. Miller		18	20	20	76
Priv. A. Brexendorf	. 19	21	16	20	76
Maj. F. A. Wells	. 22	23	22	19	85
Capt, C. D. Napier	. 20	21	23	. 19	88
Priv. C. W. Lediard	. 23	20	.24	22	89
Capt. W. DuBois	. 16	23	20	19	78
Corp. W. S. Pollard	. 13	15	23	17	68
Sergt F. H. Taylor	. 15	16	19	21	71
Maj. C. G. Todd	. 17	20	23	16	76
1st Sergt. G. E. Bryant	. 21	21	24	23	89
Totals	. 221	237	256	231	945
47th Regiment	167	ane.	910	107	858
14th Regiment	207	200	022	104	040
14th Regiment	. 204	200	200	104	010

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S MATCH.

Open to teams of 3, firing 7 shots per man each at 300 and 800 yards, standing at the first range and any position with head towards the target at the second. The record score is 160 points out of a possible 210, made by Co. G of the 7th Regiment in 1900. The 69th Regiment won this year and also last year. The scores follow:

	Yds.	800	Agg.
Sergt. Maj. W. A. Boyle	96	93	ABK.
Maj. D. C. Devlin	16	99	28
Corp. H. E. Evans	26	15	41
	-	-	-
Totals	70	60	130
Co. E. 12th Regiment	74	48	122
Troop 3, Squadron A	75	43	118
Co. B, 12th Regiment	75	42	117
Co. H, 71st Regiment	77	40	117
Co. B, 71st Regiment	60	39	108
Field and Staff 23d Regiment		29	107
Co. C. 7th Regiment	72	31	103
Troop 1, Squadron A	65	34	39
Co. D. 60th Regiment	62	36	36
Co. K, 23d Regiment	61	30	96
Co. E, 23d Regiment Co. D. 71st Regiment	74	21	36
	OR .	21	93
Co. E, 8th Regiment F. S. and N. C. S. 71st Regiment	90	21	92
Co. G, 12th Regiment	10	10	90
F. S. and N. C. S. 13th Regiment	07	20	89
Co. D, 7th Regiment	477	20	60
Co. B, 10th Battalion	62	96	88
Co. C. 12th Regiment			95
Co. G, 8th Regiment	54	24	80
Co. E. 69th Regiment	58	11	60
Co. B. 8th Regiment	42	4	46

NAVAL MILITIA MATCH.

Same conditions as State Match. Won by the Second Battalion of Brooklyn with a record score of 881 points The match was won last year by the Second Battalion.

			200	300	500	600	
CONSULT OF	41		Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Age.
2d Naval	Battalion	********	202	224	228	228	881
1st Naval	Battalion		206	210	219	204	839

MAJOR GENERAL'S MATCH.

MAJOR GENERAU'S MATCH.

This contest was for a prize offered by Major General Roe, and was open to one team of 16 enlisted mea from each regiment or battalion (not a part of a regiment), or separate company of infantry, or regiment of heavy artillery or squadron or separate troop of cavalry or signal corps. Distances—800, 700, 600, 500 and 300 yards, advancing; 350, 450, 550, 650, and 750 yards, retiring, on a silhouette target; twenty rounds of ammunition per man. This was the second contest held for this prize, which was won by the 12th Regiment team on a score of 703 points, which is the record score of the match. It was also won last year by the team from the 12th on a score of 703 points out of a possible 1,600. The following are the names and aggregate scores of the other teams:

12TH REGIMENT TEAM.

C. M. Smith 65	Nice 32
G. Corrie 59	Buckridge
W. S. Lamb 54	Flood 28
F. Loughlin 53	Geler 27
Knoyer 42 Fields 53	
Fields 53	Total 763
Alexander 56	
Dardinkiller 42	71st Regiment 902
Donovan 42	7th Regiment 557
Dowling 33	Squadron A 447
McDermott 45	23d Regiment 447
W. Corrie 33	8th Regiment 294

GOVERNOR'S CUP MATCH.

GOVERNOR'S CUP MATCH.

The Governor's Cup Match is a skirmlsh run at 600, 500, 300 and 200 yards, firing at command of bugle. Sergt. John Corrie of the 12th Regiment holds the record score of 95 points. It was won this year by Sergt. C. M. Smith of Co. B, 12th Regiment. The match was won last year by Capt. S. S. Stebbins of the 12th Regiment from a field of fifty competitors. The latter command seems to be passing the cup around among its crack shots, and in nine competitions it has only been won three times outside the regiment. The match this year was one of the most exciting of the series. There were 129 competitors entered. After the runs had all been finished it was found that three men had an absolute tie for first place, with 93 points each. These were Major F. A. Wells. 23d Regiment: 1st Sergeant C. M. Smith. Co. B, and Private F. M. Dardinkiller, of Co. E, 12th Regiment. Major Palmer then ordered the contestants to "run off" the tie; and followed by nearly 200 enthusiastic rooters, the men started to run from 500 yards towards the targets, halting and firing at each range. After the list shot had been fired the men who were shooting and the rooters were allowed by Major Palmer to stand within fifteen feet of the targets and see the result of the shots; and a mighty shout went no after 1st Sergeant Smith had been declared the winner of one of the most hotly contested skirmish matches ever witnessed at Creedmoor. The sergeant scored 91 points in the final match. Major Wells 86, and Private Dardinkiller, who accidentally fired one shot too much, was disqualified. The score follow:

Priv. F. M. Dardinkiller, 12th Regiment....... 92 Sergt H. Daube, N. C. S. 71st Regiment...................... 85

A
Sergt H. Daube, N. C. S., 71st Regiment
Corn W M Dhilling 7th Backmant
Corp. N. M. Phillips, 7th Regiment
Sergt. W. S. Lamb. 12th Regiment
Priv. A. Stevens, 7th Regiment
Lieut, E. A. Barnum, 23d Regiment
Sergt. A. S. Corbett, 71st Regiment
Sergeant Corbett, 71st Regiment
Corp. J. Elsroth, 8th Regiment
Come II II Describ Mad II - I
Corp. E. B. Brush, 71st Regiment
TO A STATE OF THE PERSON OF TH

Corp. K. K. V. Casey, flst Regiment Priv. E. H. Powell, flst Regiment Priv. G. H. Smith, flst Regiment Corporal Lawlor, Stn Regiment	di
Priv. G. H. Smith, 71st Regiment	81
Corporal Lawior, sin Regiment Private Meyer, ith Regiment Corporal Huckridge, lkin Regiment	3
Corporal Buckridge 12th Regiment	
Corporal Lawior, 8th Regiment Private Meyer, 7th Regiment Corporal Buckridge, 18th Regiment Captain Pendry, 18th Regiment Sergeant Corrie, 12th Regiment Sergeant Larsen, 18t Separate Company Private Lediard, 2nd Regiment Liout. G. W. Corwine, 7th Regiment Priv. J. L. Christy, 7th Regiment Serge Doyle, 7th Regiment Capt. Warbasse, 18th Regiment Sergeant Mayor Boyle, 6th Regiment Licutenant Wiswell, 7th Regiment Private Wissell, 7th Regiment Private Wissell, 7th Regiment Private McWhitter, 6th Regiment Sergeant Dowling, 18th Regiment Sergeant Dowling, 18th Regiment Corp. Sanbors, 7th Regiment Serge, Fields, 18th Regiment Serge, Fields, 18th Regiment Captain Beckman, 7th Regiment Captain Beckman, 7th Regiment Captain Beckman, 7th Regiment Captain DeRussy, 12th Regiment Captain DeRussy, 12th Regiment Captain DeRussy, 12th Regiment Sergeant Coon, 22d Regiment Sergeant Rouss, 8th Regiment Sergeant Resembne, 10th Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant Bard, 7th Regiment Captain Stebbins, 12th Regiment Captain Stebbins, 12th Regiment Captain Stebbins, 12th Regiment Private Lee, Squadron A	2
Sergeant Corrie, 12th Aegiment	200000000000000000000000000000000000000
Private Lediard, 21d Regiment	6
Lieut. G. W. Corwine, 71st Regiment	A.
Priv. J. L. Christy, 7th Regiment	2
Cant. Warhasse, 13th Regiment	ΝÜ.
sergeant Major Boyle, with Regiment	9
Lieutenant Wisweil, 7th Regiment	a
Private McWhirter 60th Regiment	50
Sergeant Dowling, 12th Regiment	8
Corp. Sanborn, 7th Regiment	8
Private Pieri, 2id Regiment	
Ord. Sergt. R. Hutcheson, 22d Regiment	6
Captain Beekman, 71st Regiment	20
Lieutenant Becker. 13th Regiment	4
Lieutenant Jenkins, 71st Regiment	20
Cornoral Rouss 8th Regiment	3
Sergeant Coon, 23d Regiment	3
Sergeant Ressemine, 10th Battalian	9
Captain Stebbins, 12th Regiment	ő
Quartermaster Sergeant Dixon, 13th Regiment	0
Quartermaster Sergeant Bard, 71st Regiment Aptain Stebbins, 12th Regiment Quartermaster Sergeant Dixon, 13th Regiment. Private Lee, Bauadron A Captain Flack, 71st Regiment Corporal Buydam, 7th Regiment Corporal Alexander, 12th Regiment Lieutenant Sayre, Squadron A Serge, F. J. Loughlin, C, 12th Regiment Priv. A. B. Hensen, 12th Regiment Sergeant Wordt, Squadron A Corporal Brexendorf Sergeant Harnard, Squadron A	TATE TO
Corporal Suydam, 7th Regiment	3
Corporal Alexander, 12th Regiment	20
Sergt, F. J. Loughlin, C. 12th Regiment	8
Priv. A. B. Hensen, 12th Regiment	8
Sergeant Werdt, Squadron A	100
Sergeant Barnard, Squadron A	67
Captain Evans, 60th Regiment	16
Sergeant Rarnard, Squadron A Captain Evana, 69th Regiment Lieutenant Steiger, 8th Regiment Lieut. R. Byars, fist Regiment Sergeant Wells, 7th Regiment	6
Sergeant Wells, 7th Regiment	35
Corporal Newell, Squadron A	14
Sergeant Kemer, Squadron A	14
Sergt. Rutledge, 8th Regiment	13
Private Knoezer, 12th Regiment	63
Lieut, Doyle, 6th Regiment	63
Private Ferguson, 71st Regiment	B -
Seret G W Huttelmajer, 8th Regiment	63
Corporal Lanman, Squadron A	22
Lieut. R. Byars, fist Regiment Sergeant Wells, 7th Regiment Corporal Newell, Squadron A Lieutenant Thompson, fist Regiment Sergeant Kemer, Squadron A Sergt. Ruxtledge, 8th Regiment Private Knoezer, 12th Regiment Voterinary Sergeant Shepard, Squadron A Lieut. Doyle, 6th Regiment Private Ferguson, fist Regiment Captain Murphy, 22d Regiment Captain Murphy, 22d Regiment Corporal Lauman, Squadron A Private Beann, 7th Regiment Private McBride, 8th Regiment Private McBride, 8th Regiment Private Morse, 7th Regiment Private Morse, 7th Regiment Corporal Little, 23d Regiment Private Morse, 7th Regiment Private Morse, 7th Regiment Sergeant Potter, 7th Regiment	11
Private Donovan, 12th Regiment	80
Corporal Little, 23d Regiment	10
Sergeant Potter, 71st Regiment	50
but Sorgeant Bryant 23d Regiment	8
Private Hessier, 13th Regiment	17
Corporal Lewry, 13th Regiment	67 66 66 64 64 51 61
Sergeant Williamson, Squadron A. Corporal Clark, 13th Regiment Ordnance Sergeant McNevin, 13th Regiment Sergeant Evans, 7th Regiment	6
Ordnance Sergeant McNevin, 18th Regiment	64
Sergeant Evans, 7th Regiment	54
Private Herrick, Squadron A	100
Private Herrick, Squadron A Private Grealish, 69th Regiment Lieutenant Rellly, 13th Regiment Private Roeiker, Squadron A Sergeant O'Comor, 7th Regiment	ii.
Private Roeiker, Squadron A	51
Sergeant O'Connor, 7th Regiment	10
Lieutenant O'Brien, 8th Regiment	61
Private Roeiker, Squadron A Sergeant O'Connor, 7th Regiment Private Eben, 71st Regiment Lleutenant O'Brien, 8th Regiment Lleutenant O'Brien, 8th Regiment Corporal Nice, 12th Regiment Corporal Nice, 12th Regiment	51 51 51 50 50
Sergont Ros 21d Regiment	45
Captain Strevell, 10th Battalion	49
Captain Strevell, 10th Rattalion Corporal Jutting 5th Regiment	49 48 48
Captain Strevell, 10th Battalion Corporal Jutting, 5th Regiment Private Brail, 71st Regiment Priv. W. F. Klein, 5th Regiment	49 48 47
Captain Strevell, 16th Battallon Corporal Jutting, 5th Regiment Private Brail, flat Regiment Priv. W. F. Klein, 5th Regiment Sergeant Miller, 25d Regiment	49 48 47 46 46
Captain Strevell, 10th Battalion Corporal Jutting Sth Regiment Private Brall, Tist Regiment Priv. W. F. Klein, 8th Regiment Sergeant Miller, 23d Regiment Ord. Serget. Bowne, Squadron A	49 48 48 48 46 46 46
Captain Strevell, 10th Battalion Corporal Jutting, 8th Regiment Private Brail, 7st Regiment Priv. W. F. Klein, 8th Regiment Sergeant Miller, 23d Regiment Ord. Sergt. Bowne, Squadron A Lieutenant Fursman, 16th Regiment Private Smith, 23d Regiment	49 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48
Captain Strevell, 10th Battalion Corporal Jutting, 5th Regiment Private Brall, 71st Regiment Priv. W. F. Klein, 8th Regiment Sergeant Miller, 23d Regiment Ord. Sergt. Bowne, Squadron A Lieutenant Fursman, 16th Regiment Private Smith, 23d Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 6th Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 6th Regiment	49 48 47 46 46 46 46
Captain Strevell, 10th Battalion Corporal Jutting, 8th Regiment Private Brail, 7ist Regiment Priv. W. F. Klein, 8th Regiment Sergeant Miller, 25d Regiment Ord, Sergt. Bowne, Squadron A Lieutenant Fursman, 16th Regiment Private Smith, 25d Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 6th Regiment Corp. Tal Short, 7th Regiment Sergeant Noe, 8th Regiment	约林林林林林林林林林林林林林林林林林林林林林林林林林林林林林林林林林林林林
Captain Strevell, 10th Battalion Corporal Jutting Sth Regiment Private Brall, Tist Regiment Priv. W. F. Klein, 5th Regiment Sergeant Miller, 25d Regiment Ord. Sergt. Bowne, Squadron A Lieutenant Fursman, 10th Regiment Private Smith, 23d Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 60th Regiment Corporal Short, 7th Regiment Sergeant Noe, 8th Regiment Private Mullins, 60th Regiment	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Captain Strevell, 10th Battalion Corporal Jutting, 8th Regiment Private Brall, Tist Regiment Priv. W. F. Klein, 8th Regiment Sergeant Miller, 23d Regiment Ord. Serget. Bowne, Squadron A Lieutenant Fursman, 16th Regiment Private Smith, 23d Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 68th Regiment Corp. Table No. 8th Regiment Sergeant Noe, 8th Regiment Sergeant Noe, 8th Regiment Sergeant Robinson, 23d Regiment Sergeant Robinson, 23d Regiment	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Captain Strevell, 16th Battalion Corporal Jutting 5th Regiment Private Brall, 71st Regiment Priv. W. F. Klein, 5th Regiment Sergeant Miller, 25d Regiment Ord, Sergt. Bowne, Squadron A Lieutenant Fursman, 16th Regiment Private Smith, 25d Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 65th Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 65th Regiment Sergeant Noe, 5th Regiment Private Mullins, 65th Regiment Private Mullins, 65th Regiment Private Daly, 5th Regiment Private Daly, 5th Regiment Private Mullins, 65th Regiment Private Mattagent Private Mattag	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Captain Strevell, 10th Battalion Corporal Jutting, 8th Regiment Private Brail, 7ist Regiment Priv. W. F. Klein, 8th Regiment Sergeant Miller, 25d Regiment Ord. Sergt. Bowne, Squadron A Lieutenant Fursman, 16th Regiment Private Smith, 25d Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 60th Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 60th Regiment Corp. Tal Short, 7th Regiment Sergeant Noe, 8th Regiment Private Mullins, 65th Regiment Private Daly, 8th Regiment Private Daly, 8th Regiment Private MoGratty, 71st Regiment Corp. Casey, 71st Regiment	即 经
Captain Strevell, 10th Battalion Corporal Jutting, 8th Regiment Private Brail, 7ist Regiment Priv. W. F. Klein, 8th Regiment Sergeant Miller, 23d Regiment Ord, Sergt. Bowne, Squadron A Lieutenant Fursman, 10th Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 60th Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 60th Regiment Corporal Short, 7th Regiment Sergeant Noe, 8th Regiment Sergeant Robinson, 23d Regiment Private Mullins, 60th Regiment Sergeant Robinson, 23d Regiment Private Daly, 8th Regiment Private McGratty, 71st Regiment Corp. Casey, 71st Regiment Corporal Flood, 12th Regiment Countermaster Sergeant Bush, Squadron A	柳桃鄉介466城鄉村鄉鄉的湖南河河河
Captain Strevell, 10th Battalion Corporal Jutting, 8th Regiment Private Brall, Tist Regiment Priv. W. F. Klein, 8th Regiment Sergeant Miller, 23d Regiment Ord. Serget. Bowne, Squadron A Lieutenant Fursman, 10th Regiment Private Smith, 23d Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 60th Regiment Corp. Table Street Street Street Corp. Table Street Corporal Short, 7th Regiment Sergeant Noe, 8th Regiment Sergeant Robinson, 23d Regiment Private Mullins, 60th Regiment Private Daly, 8th Regiment Private Mogratty, 71st Regiment Corp. Casey, 71st Regiment Corporal Flood, 12th Regiment Quartermaster Sergeant Bush, Squadron A Lieut. P. J. Maguire, 60th Regiment	柳林林村村村村村村村村村村村村村村村村村村村村村村村村村村村村村村村村村村村
Captain Strevell, 10th Battallon Corporal Jutting, 8th Regiment Private Brall, 7ist Regiment Priv. W. F. Klein, 8th Regiment Sergeant Miller, 25d Regiment Ord. Sergt. Bowne, Squadron A Lieutenant Fursman, 16th Regiment Private Smith, 23d Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 5th Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 5th Regiment Corp. Tall Short, 7th Regiment Sergeant Noe, 8th Regiment Private Mullins, 55th Regiment Private Mullins, 55th Regiment Private Modratity, 7ist Regiment Private Modratity, 7ist Regiment Corp. Casey, 7ist Regiment Corp. Casey, 7ist Regiment Corporal Flood, 12th Regiment Quartermaster Bergeant Bush, Squadron A Lieut. P. J. Maguire, 50th Regiment Major Develin, 55th Regiment	· 母務務介格務務務務務務務務務務務務務務務務務務務務務務務務務務務務務務務務務務
Captain Strevell, 10th Battalion Corporal Jutting, 8th Regiment Private Brail, 7ist Regiment Priv. W. F. Klein, 8th Regiment Sergeant Miller, 25d Regiment Ord. Sergt. Bowne, Squadron A Lieutenant Fursman, 16th Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 6th Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 6th Regiment Corp. Tal. Short, 7th Regiment Corp. Tal. Short, 7th Regiment Private Mullins, 68th Regiment Private Mullins, 68th Regiment Private Mullins, 68th Regiment Private MoGratty, 7ist Regiment Private MoGratty, 7ist Regiment Corp. Casey, 7ist Regiment Corporal Flood, 12th Regiment Corporal Flood, 12th Regiment Guartermaster Sergeant Bush, Squadron A Lieut, P. J. Maguire, 68th Regiment Major Todd, 23d Regiment Major Todd, 23d Regiment Corporal Geler, 12th Regiment	母務務介格務務務務務 報務的 報務的 報務的 報務的 報務的 報務的 報務的
Captain Strevell, 10th Battalion Corporal Jutting, 8th Regiment Private Brail, 7ist Regiment Priv. W. F. Klein, 8th Regiment Sergeant Miller, 23d Regiment Ord, Sergt. Bowne, Squadron A Lieutenant Fursman, 10th Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 6th Regiment Corporal Short, 7th Regiment Corporal Short, 7th Regiment Sergeant Noe, 8th Regiment Sergeant Robinson, 23d Regiment Private Mullins, 6th Regiment Sergeant Robinson, 23d Regiment Private Daly, 8th Regiment Private McGratty, 71st Regiment Corporal Flood, 12th Regiment Corporal Flood, 12th Regiment Corporal Flood, 12th Regiment Major Develin, 6th Regiment Major Todd, 23d Regiment Major Todd, 23d Regiment Major Todd, 23d Regiment Priv. Brower, 8th Regiment	· 母核核介析核核核核核核核核的激激器質20077868888888
Captain Strevell, 10th Battalion Corporal Jutting, 5th Regiment Private Brall, 7lst Regiment Priv. W. F. Klein, 8th Regiment Sergeant Miller, 22d Regiment Ord, Sergt. Bowne, Squadron A Lieutenant Fursman, 10th Regiment Private Smith, 23d Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 6th Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 6th Regiment Corp. Taylor, 10th Regiment Sergeant Noe, 8th Regiment Private Mullins, 6th Regiment Private Mullins, 6th Regiment Private Modratty, 7lst Regiment Private Modratty, 7lst Regiment Corp. Casey, 7lst Regiment Corporal Flood, 12th Regiment Quartermester Sergeant Bush, Squadron A Lieut. P. J. Maguire, 6th Regiment Major Develin, 6th Regiment Major Dovelin, 6th Regiment Major Todd, 23d Regiment Curporal Geler, 12th Regiment Priv. Brower, 8th Regiment Sergeant Jansen, 8th Regiment Sergeant Jansen, 8th Regiment Sergeant Jansen, 8th Regiment	· 母親 · 你 · 你 · 你 · 你 · 你 · 你 · 你 · 你 · 你 ·
Captain Strevell, 10th Battallon Corporal Jutting, 8th Regiment Private Brall, 7ist Regiment Priv. W. F. Klein, 8th Regiment Sergeant Miller, 25d Regiment Ord. Sergt. Bowne, Squadron A Lieutenant Fursman, 16th Regiment Private Smith, 25d Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 5th Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 5th Regiment Corp. Tall Short, 7th Regiment Sergeant Noe, 8th Regiment Private Mullins, 55th Regiment Private Mullins, 55th Regiment Private Mullins, 55th Regiment Private MoGratity, 7ist Regiment Corp. Casey, 7ist Regiment Corp. Casey, 7ist Regiment Corp. Casey, 7ist Regiment Corp. Casey, 7ist Regiment Mogrative Magnire, 55th Regiment Corporal Flood, 12th Regiment Corporal Flood, 12th Regiment Quartermaster Bergeant Bush, Squadron A Lieut. P. J. Magnire, 55th Regiment Major Todd, 25d Regiment Major Todd, 25d Regiment Major Todd, 25d Regiment Major Todd, 25d Regiment Sergeant Jansen, 5th Regiment Priv. Brower, 8th Regiment Sergeant Jansen, 5th Regiment Sergeant Jansen, 5th Regiment Priv. Br. W. Schmidt, 8th Regiment	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Captain Strevell, 10th Battalion Corporal Jutting, 8th Regiment Private Brail, 7ist Regiment Priv. W. F. Klein, 8th Regiment Sergeant Miller, 25d Regiment Sergeant Miller, 25d Regiment Ord. Sergt. Bowne, Squadron A Lieutenant Fursman, 16th Regiment Private Smith, 25d Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 6th Regiment Corp. Tal. Short, 7th Regiment Corp. Sergeant Noe, 8th Regiment Private Mullins, 65th Regiment Private Mullins, 65th Regiment Private Daly, 8th Regiment Private Daly, 8th Regiment Private Daly, 8th Regiment Corp. Casey, 71st Regiment Corporal Flood, 12th Regiment Corporal Flood, 12th Regiment Corporal Flood, 12th Regiment Major Dovelin, 65th Regiment Major Todd, 25d Regiment Major Todd, 25d Regiment Priv. Brower, 8th Regiment Sergeant Jansen, 8th Regiment Sergeant Jansen, 8th Regiment Serget, Sticht, 8th Regiment Serget, Bates, Squadron A Sergent Booragen, Squadron A	· 传统体,有一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个
Captain Strevell, 10th Battalion Corporal Jutting, 8th Regiment Priva Brail, 7ist Regiment Priv. W. F. Klein, 8th Regiment Sergeant Miller, 23d Regiment Ord, Sergt. Bowne, Squadron A Lieutenant Fursman, 10th Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 30th Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 30th Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 30th Regiment Private Smith, 23d Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 30th Regiment Private Mullins, 30th Regiment Private Mullins, 30th Regiment Private Mullins, 30th Regiment Private Daly, 8th Regiment Private McGratty, 71st Regiment Corp. Casey, 71st Regiment Corp. Casey, 71st Regiment Corporal Flood, 12th Regiment Corporal Flood, 12th Regiment Major Dovelin, 30th Regiment Major Todd, 23d Regiment Develin, 30th Regiment Priv. Brower, 8th Regiment Sergeant Jansen, 8th Regiment Sergeant Jansen, 8th Regiment Priv. F. W. Schmidt, 8th Regiment Priv. F. W. Schmidt, 8th Regiment Serge. Bates, Squadron A Sergeunt Booraem, Squadron A Prive H. L. Kissell, 8th Regiment	相称称介绍的相信性结核和39938万万万万万多名等339088月35万万万万多名等33908月35万万万万万万万万万万万万万万万万万万万万万万万万万万万万万万万万万万万万
Captain Strevell, 10th Battalion Corporal Jutting, 5th Regiment Private Brail, 7ist Regiment Priv. W. F. Klein, 5th Regiment Sergeant Miller, 25d Regiment Ord, Sergt. Bowne, Squadron A Lieutenant Fursman, 16th Regiment Private Smith, 25d Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 5th Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 5th Regiment Corp. Tall Short, 7th Regiment Sergeant Noe, 5th Regiment Private Mullins, 5th Regiment Private Mullins, 5th Regiment Private Mullins, 5th Regiment Private Modratty, 7ist Regiment Corp. Casey, 7ist Regiment Corporal Flood, 12th Regiment Corporal Flood, 12th Regiment Quartermaster Bergeant Bush, Squadron A Lieut. P. J. Maguire, 5th Regiment Major Develin, 5th Regiment Major Dovelin, 5th Regiment Curporal Geler, 12th Regiment Curporal Geler, 12th Regiment Sergeant Janson, 5th Regiment Sergeant Sticht, 5th Regiment Priv. Frower, 8th Regiment Serge Sticht, 5th Regiment Priv. F. W. Schmidt, 5th Regiment Sergt Bates, Squadron A Sergeant Howard, 16th Battalion	· 但我我们有我们的我们的,我们就是一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个
Captain Strevell, 10th Battallon Corporal Jutting, 8th Regiment Private Brall, 7ist Regiment Priv. W. F. Klein, 8th Regiment Sergeant Miller, 25d Regiment Ord. Sergt. Bowne, Squadron A Lieutenant Fursman, 16th Regiment Private Smith, 25d Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr. 6th Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr. 6th Regiment Corp. Tall Short, 7th Regiment Sergeant Noe, 8th Regiment Private Mullins, 65th Regiment Private Mullins, 65th Regiment Private Mullins, 65th Regiment Private MoGratity, 7ist Regiment Corp. Casey, 7ist Regiment Corp. Casey, 7ist Regiment Corp. Casey, 7ist Regiment Quartermester Sergeant Bush, Squadron A Lieut. P. J. Maguire, 65th Regiment Major Develin, 65th Regiment Major Todd, 25d Regiment Corporal Geler, 12th Regiment Priv. Brower, 8th Regiment Priv. Brower, 8th Regiment Sergeant Jansen, 8th Regiment Sergent Jansen, 8th Regiment Serget, Bitcht, 8th Regiment Serget, Bates, Squadron A Private H. L. Kissell, 8th Regiment Sergent Howard, 10th Battallon Private Bishop, 16th Battallon Cantain Musson, 25d Regiment	相称称4466464464646933337377365等33392314220186
Captain Strevell, 10th Battalion Corporal Jutting, 8th Regiment Private Brail, 7ist Regiment Priv. W. F. Klein, 8th Regiment Sergeant Miller, 25d Regiment Ord. Sergt. Bowne, Squadron A Lieutenant Fursman, 16th Regiment Private Smith, 25d Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 6th Regiment Corp. Tal. Short, 7th Regiment Corp. Tal. Short, 7th Regiment Sergeant Noe, 8th Regiment Private Mullins, 69th Regiment Private Mullins, 69th Regiment Private Modratty, 71st Regiment Private Modratty, 71st Regiment Corporal Flood, 12th Regiment Major Dovelln, 69th Regiment Major Todd, 23d Regiment Major Todd, 23d Regiment Priv. Brower, 8th Regiment Priv. Brower, 8th Regiment Sergeant Jansen, 8th Regiment Serget, Sticht, 8th Regiment Serget, Sticht, 8th Regiment Sergt, Bates, Squadron A Private H. L. Klssell, 8th Regiment Sergeant Howard, 10th Battalion Private Bishop, 10th Battalion Captain Musson, 25d Regiment	49 48 47 46 46 46 46 46 48 33 33 37 37 37 38 5 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38
Lieutenant O'Brien, 5th Regiment Private Morrisson, 5th Regiment Corporal Nice, 12th Regiment Captain Strevell, 10th Rattalion Corporal Strevell, 10th Rattalion Corporal Jutting, 5th Regiment Private Brail, 7ist Regiment Private Brail, 7ist Regiment Private Brail, 7ist Regiment Ord Sergt. Bowne, Squadron A Lieutenant Fursman, 10th Regiment Sergeant Miller, 23d Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 5th Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 5th Regiment Corp. T. F. Kerr, 5th Regiment Sergeant Noe, 5th Regiment Private Mullins, 5th Regiment Sergeant Robinson, 23d Regiment Private Daly, 5th Regiment Corp. Casey, 7ist Regiment Corp. Casey, 7ist Regiment Corporal Flood, 12th Regiment Sergeant Bash, Squadron A Lieut. P. J. Maguire, 5th Regiment Major Develin, 5th Regiment Major Todd, 23d Regiment Corporal Geler, 12th Regiment Sergeant Janson, 8th Regiment Priv. Brower, 8th Regiment Priv. F. W. Schmidt, 5th Regiment Priv. F. W. Schmidt, 5th Regiment Sergeant Booraem, Squadron A Sergeant Booraem, Squadron A Sergeant Howard, 10th Battalion Captain Musson, 23d Regiment Corporal Ackerman, 12th Regiment	49 48 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44

FUN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

FUN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The graduates of the Military Academy present in Manila, P.I., had a grand celebration of the centennial of the Academy, some account of which we published at the time. A full report of it now reaches us in a neat pamphlet covering the whole proceedings. There was abundance to eat and drink and no end of good speaking and good fellowship under the direction of that most competent tonst master, Col. Chas. A. Woodruff, '71. The oldest graduate present, Col. W. A. Rafferty, 5th Cav., class of '65, presided. The "Howitzer" was fired by Capt. J. A. Moss, class of '94. Here are some of the dropping shots from it which we have picked up: "House Bill No. 'Steen,' by Mr. Curewater: To abolish the bars as a part of the uniform insignia, the W.O.T. U. being opposed to 'bars.'"

"We are told the girls prefer to marry Cavalry officers, because they make such good grooms."

"Colonel Woodruff needs no eulogy—he speaks for himself."

"Officer of the Day to Sentinel on Outpost: 'Do you know your orders?"

"Santinel: 'Ven sir.'

"Colonel Woodruff needs no eulogy—he speaks for himself."

"Officer of the Day to Sentinel on Outpost: 'Do you know your orders?"

"Sentinel: 'Yes, sir.'

"O. D.: 'Suppose you were rushed by 100 bolomen, what would you do?"

"Sentinel: Form a line, sir.'

"O. D.: What! one man form a line?"

"Sentinel: 'Yes, sir,' I'd form a bee-line for camp!"

"Newcomer: If I put my money in one of the Manila banks when can I draw it out?

"Old-timer: The next day. But you must give them one month's notice."

Here is a new article of war: "Article 129. Any officer or soldier who shall wilfully or knowingly speak rudely or disrespectfully to a Filipino or who shall cause or induce him to use water in any way against his will shall suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct, said court to sit in the city of Boston, Mass."

No retributive mornings after-

if you use literally "straight" or "mixed" the purest, softest, sparkling water known to good livers—



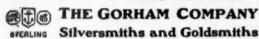
Take a bottle every morning. An internal bath is as refreshing as an external plunge.

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Capt. E. D Hoyle, Art. Corps, U.S.A., assistant inspector general, Department of the East, in a recent official report to the inspector general of the Army, has given high praise to St. John's School, Manlius, official report to the inspector general of the Army, has given high praise to St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y. Among other things Captain Hoyle says: "The professor of military science and tactics is 1st Lieut. Melzar C. Richards, U.S.A., retired, who has been on duty at the school since May 15, 1900. In addition to his duties as military professor, he is vice-president of the school, instructor of mathematics, and inpects cadet quarters during the day from Mondays to Fridays. He enforces proper military discipline at all times when the cadets are under instruction. A select company attended the military tournament in New York city last winter and took the first prize for cadet companies, and a cadet of this school took the first prize at an interscholastic individual drill, lately held in Boston. The main building of St. John's School was destroyed by fire April 8, 1902, but notwithstanding this severe-blow, the routine of roll calls, etc., went on, buildings in the vicinity were hired, tents were put up, and the school was continued without the loss of a single day. The effects of the good discipline and esprit decorps of the school were shown in the fact that the cadets, with a single exception, remained at the school and cheerfully accepted the hardships and inconveniences resulting from the fire. At the time of inspection the cadets were in camp on the school grounds. The tone of this school is high, and good military work is being done there.

In the prize firing for 1902 of British war ships on the China Station the Ocean has made the highest score on record in the British navy. Her four 12-inch guns made 17 hits in 25 rounds, and her twelve 6-inch guns 117 hits in 163 rounds! The Hood, off Malta. July 14 and 15, scored 20 hits in 34 rounds from her 13.5-inch, 67-ton guns, a percentage of 58.8 hits, the best record with guns of this caliber.

Wilkinson & Fisher, Washington, D.C., report the following ordnance patents issued Aug. 19, 1902: Gun carriage, O. Benkne; gun carriage (2), A. T. Dawson

and G. T. Buckham; gun carriages, combined ax and shield for, O. Lauber and F. Stock; ordnance, for the prevention of erosion in, H. Maxim; powde ordnance, C. T. Dorr; propellers for ships, mea-housing, J. Hamilton. for the prevordnance, (

The U.S. cruisers Chicago, Captain Dayton, and Albany, Captain Craig, arrived at Copenhagen, Aug. 19 from Cronsadt, Russia. They will remain there until Aug. 31. The Danish naval officers are preparing entertainments in honor of the American officers.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions ander this head are answered as so on as possible, but we can not promise any particular date for the publication of answers.

S. A. W.—You will find all the information you desire concerning different societies in the World Almanac, price 55 cents. It is published by the New York World, N. Y. city, and is a valuable work.

G. A. S. asize address of the following officers: Leon Matile, for merly its lieutenant, Co. C. lith U.S. Infantry, about the year 1895. Answer: He is now lieutenant recionel, Presidio San Francisco, Cal. Charles Farber, formerly 2d lieutenant, 8th U.S. Cavairy, about the year 1895, is now captain, 8th Cavairy, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

R. H. R.—For the latest information concerning the return of troops from the Philippines, see Army and Navy Journal of Aug. 16, page 1251.

BADGES.—Latest regulations on badges are as follows: Officers and enlisted men who, in their own right or by right of inheritance, are members of military societies of men who served in the armies and navies of the United States in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the War of Rebellion, or the Indian wars of the United States, or the Spanish-American War and the incidental insurrection in the Philippines, or the China Relief Expedition, or are members of the Regular Army and Navy Union of the United States, may wear on all occasions of ceremony, when full dress is required, the distinctive badges adopted by such societies, or such other medals as may be authorized by proper authority; badges to be worn on the left breast of the coat suspended by a ribbon from a bar of metal passed through the upper ends, and tops of the ribbons forming a horizontal line, the outer ends of which will be from three to four inches below the top of the shoulder, according to the height of the wearer.

S. R. C.—For the character of the examination of civilians for appointment to the Army as 2d lieutenants,

the shoulder, according to the height of the wearer.

S. R. C.—For the character of the examination of civilians for appointment to the Army as 2d lieutenants, see Army and Navy Journal of July 12, page 1139.

Reader asks: How could a military society procure one of those old wooden ships of the old Navy? Answer: Vessels are condemned and sold from time to time to the highest bidder, and if you desired to make a purchase you could put in a bid at the proper time. No vessels are loaned to societies. Some are loaned to the State Naval Militia.

State Naval Militia.

F. T. E.—It is considered likely that your request for service in the Philippines might be granted. You would have to make application through the official channels.

W. J. H. asks: If a deserter from the English army, now serving in the American Army, and therefore an American citizen, should re-enlist and take a furlough at the end of his 3 years service, would he be able to proceed to England on furlough and be unmolested by the British authorities. Answer: No. England does not recognize renunciation of allegiance.

recognize renunciation of allegiance.

MRS. C. B. F.—When Frederick Cobb was discharged he had due him \$8.55. He should apply to Auditor of the Navy. Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. When a man is discharged by sentence of general court martial he is not entitled to transportation home. It is believed that the man in question enlisted as "Frederick Cobb."

STATISTICIAN.—The German army in 1870-71 lost by death 40,743, of whom one-fourth died of disease and three-quarters were killed. The woundered numbered 113,358. The death rate of the whole army during the war was 45.89 per 1,000. Headquarters, 15,95; infantry, \$2.29; cavalry, \$7.68; artillery, \$7.22, ploneers, 17.35; train. \$3.35; goneral officers, 46,15; staff, 105.18; captains, \$6.25; lleutenants, 86.9; surgeons, 11.25; non-commissioned officers, 46.01.

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BORN

RENTEEN.—At Hanover. N.H., Aug. 16, 1962, to the wife of Lieut. Frederick W. Benteen, 26th U.S. Inf., a daughter.

GATLEY.—At Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Aug. 7, 1902, the wife of Capt. George G. Gatley, U.S. Artillery torps, a daughter.

LEMMER.—At Plattsburg. N.Y., July 22, 1902, to the wife of Post Commissary Sergt. Louis Lemmer, U.S.A., a son.

MARRIED.
BISSET-DOUSSAN.-At New Orleans, La., Aug. 14,

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1902, Capt. Harry O. Bisset, U.S. Marine Corps, to Miss

FORD—SMITH.—At Fitchburg, Mass., Aug. 29, 1902, Lieut. Joseph H. Ford, asst. surg., U.S.A., to Miss Ida Smith.

MACARTHUR—McCALLA.—At Newport, R.I., Aug. 21, 1902, Lleut. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.N., to Miss Mary landy McCalla, daughter of Capt. Bowman. H. McCalla,

DIED.

BROWER.—At Tallac, Cal., Aug. 7, 1902, of heart failure, 1st Lieut. Ralph P. Brower, Artillery Corps, U.S.A.

HOFF.—At Morristown, N.J., Aug. 29, 1992, a son, to the wife of Lieut. Arthur Bainbridge Hoff, U.S.N. HUNT.—At Winchester, Va., Aug. 11, 1992, Miss Emma L. Hunt, sister of the late Hon. William Henry Hunt, formerly Secretary of the Navy, and aunt of Paymaster Livingston Hunt, U.S.N.

SANDFORD.—At St. Louis, Mc., Aug. 14, 1902, Alfred Sandford, son of the late Major Alfred Sanford, Kentucky

McDOWELL.—Drowned in Pinto Creek, near Fort Clark, Texas, Aug. 17, 1902, 2d Lieut. Ralph E. McDowell, 12th U.S. Cavalry.

SEHON.—At San Diego, California, on Aug. 8, Eulalie Rollins Sehon, eldest daughter of Capt. John L. and Mary Rollins Sehon, and granddaughter of the late Capt. James H. Rollins, also great-granddaughter of the late Col. Alexander H. Bowman.

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dajor G. W. Ruthers, Chief Commissary of the riment of Northern Luzon, says in an omicial repo Standard Emergency Bation has given very stisfaction, the use of which alone has emabled new to operate during constant rains, and go a mud and water up to their necks."

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

During her passage from Krondstadt to Kiel the Italian cruiser Carlo Alberto carried out some important experiments in wireless telegraphy under the personal direction of Signor Marconi. Signals were exchanged with stations 2,000 kiloms. distant, 1,000 kiloms. by sea and 1,000 kiloms by land.

The British Medical Journal has been drawing attention to the paucity of candidates for commissions in the medical branch of the navy as compared with the supply of military surgeons. Our contemporary estimates that between seventy and eighty surgeons will compete for eleven military vacancies at the forthcoming examination, while the supply of candidates for naval vacancies is barely sufficient to meet the requirements of the sea service.

It is announced by the Russki Invalid that the sub-

the sea service.

It is announced by the Russki Invalid that the submarine boat of Lieutenant Kolbasieff has been tried at St. Petersburg in the presence of Admiral Tyrtoff and many officers of the fleet. It is to undergo further trials at Sebastopol. The name of Matros Petr Koschko has been conferred upon it in memory of a seaman hero of Sebastopol, who undertook audacious enterprises against the British and French fleets in 1854.

Advices received at Victoria, B.C., by the steamer Miowera say that as a punishment for the murder of Mrs. Wolff, wife of a German missionary, several months ago, by a tribe of natives in New Britain, a terrible vengeance was wreaked upon the savages by a German expedition sent against them. Every member of the tribe was killed. The German forces landed two miles below the native village, and came upon the blacks in the night, surprising them while asleep.

The French armored cruiser Marseillaise is rapidly approaching completion at Brest. She has all her guns on board, much of the internal fitting is ready, and she has received her final painting externally, the color being black along the waterline and gray for the upper works. The battleship Suffren is to proceed to the Mediterranean, where she will hoist the flag of the commanded-in-

chief next year. She is the first French battleship to have a special comning-tower for an admiral. The ship is fitted with Niclausse water-tube boilers. At the same port the old battleship Devastation is completing her reconstruction, and will be under trial in the autumn. The battleship Republique is to be launched on Sept. 24, and unless the ideas of M. Pelletan should prevail, another of the same type, the Democratic, will be laid down on the same slip.

The five supreprine heats brill at Berrow, are being

same slip.

The five submarine boats built at Barrow are being rapidly completed. Nos. 3 and 4 were towed to sea and were put through surface and submerged experiments. Increased speeds were obtained as the result of experimental trials made with previous boats. It is stated that the tests made during the darkness were very satisfactory.

During the last twenty years the personnel of the German navy has increased from 11,352 to 31,171. In 1881, also, the officers of all ranks numbered 458; in 1901, 928. When the law of 1900 has had time to produce its full results, the total effective of the German navy will be, in round numbers, 60,000 of all ranks.

The Petersbourgskia Viedomosti states that the underwater portions of the ships of the Russian Black Sea Squadron have been painted with a new composition invented by Lieutenant Zhandr, who has been making experiments for six years, and at his own coat has instituted a workshop at Sebastopol. Another Russian invention is a new type of semaphore, devised by Lieutenant Veternikoff and M. Lublansky, and differs from the British pattern in having no chains, while it is said to work more easily.

Lord Charles Beresford objects to the project of a

Work more easily.

Lord Charles Beresford objects to the project of a separate navy for Australia. He says: "One of the main features in the strength of the navy and the empire is a united fleet. A disruption of that unity has been condemned by all serious strategists for the proper defense of the empire. The navy must be a whole and under one single direction."

A successful operation on the wounded leg of Lord Methuen revealed some pieces of spent bullets embedded in the wound which were removed.

Since the French field artillery has been armed with the new quickfiring gun, the possibility of increasing the mobility of the batteries has been much discussed. It is urged that the present method of horsing the guns, namely, with six horses in pairs, with a driver on the near horse of each pair, is unsatisfactory, in that at anny times, as for instance in rapid turning, in descending hills, etc., the whole work falls upon the wheelers alone. Among other proposals is one to give each gun a team of five horses, three as wheelers to be driven by reins from the limber, and two as leaders with a driver on the near horse.

On July 12, at 5:30 a.m., 114 cares, brought from Bel-

On July 12, at 5:30 a.m., 114 cages, brought from Belgium, and containing 2,835 carrier pigeons, were opened in Rome. Each pigeon carried, besides a number for the purpose of identification, the following legend printed on its wings and tail: "Je veins de Rome; laisses-moi. Apres m'avoir soigne, donnes-moi la liberte, s'il vous plait." It is calculated that the bird that arrived first flew 688 miles in 27 hours, or 25.50 miles an hour.

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "Autres temps autres meurs. The new administration of the Army Medical Service promises developments in the right direction. Now we are informed by the British Medical Journal that there is to be a journal of the Army Medical Service. If it is run on the lines of a most valuable periodical of the same kind, viz., the Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, it must be a success."

M. Bertillon, the well-known statistician, estimates that the change from three to two years for the term of enlistment in the French Army will result in 85.000 vacancies, instead of 50,000, as estimated by the Government. The estimate made by the Government is, he points out, based upon the recruiting returns for the last five years. In each of these the average number of men embodied was 330,000. All these young men must have been born in the years 1876-1880. In these years the average number of male births amounted to 481,000.

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DRY DELICATE DELICIOUS

It is obvious, therefore, that 481,000 boys must be born in a year in France, in order that twenty years later there may be 330,000 recruits available. But since 1880 not only have the total number of births in France decreased, but the number of boys born has diminished in an even greater proportion.

in an even greater proportion.

Lord Kitchener has taken the title of Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum and of the Vaal, in the Colony of the Transvaal, and of Aspall, in the county of Suffolk. In default of direct male issue the title will descend to a daughter, and in default of that to Colonel Kitchener or Major General Kitchener and their heirs male.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental, and Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamship companies, sail as follows: City of Pekin, Aug. 26; Gaellc, Sept. 3; Hong Kong Maru, Sept. 11; China, Sept. 19; Doric, Sept. 27; Nippon Maru, Oct. 7; Peru, Oct. 15; Coptic, Oct. 22; American Maru, Oct. 30.

The time of passage from San Francisco to Hong Kong is from 28 to 30 days. The stay of steamers at intermediate ports of call is about as follows: Yokohama, 24 hours; Hiogo (Kobe) and Nagasaaki, 12 hours; Henolulu and Shanghai 12 to 24 hours.

Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco, Cal., as follows: Bound for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, as follows: Sonomo, Sept. 4; Ventura, Sept. 25; Sierra, Oct. 16.

From Vancouver, B.C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co., sail as follows: For Yoko-hama and Hong Kong; Athenian, Sept. 1; Empress of China, Sept. 8; Empress of India, Oct. 6.

For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney: Mlowera, Aug. 22; Aorangi, Sept. 19; Moano, Oct. 17.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co., leave as follows: Victoria, Sept. 11: Duke of Fife, Sept. 13; Tacoma, Oct. 2; Glenogle, Oct. 28; Olympia, Nov. 6.



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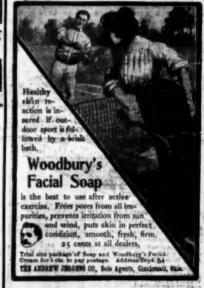
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., in temporary comand. Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee ordered to comand when relieved in the Philippines.

District of Porto Rico.—Lieut. Col. John A. Buchanan, U.S.A. Headquarters San Juan, P. R.

Department of the Lakes—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A., in temporary command.

Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila. Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee. Major Gen. Geo. W. Davis will assume command on Sept. 39, 1962.

Dept. of North Philippines—Brig. Gen. J. F. Bell, U.S.A. in temporary command. Address Manila, P.I.

Dept. of South Philippines—Brig. Gen. J. F. Bell, U.S.A. in temporary command. Address Manila, P.I.

Dept. of South Philippines—Brig. Gen. J. F. Bell, U.S.A. Address Cebu, Island of Cebu, P. I.

Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A.

Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Denver Colo. Brig. General Frederick Funston, U.S.A.

Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.

Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St Paul, Minn., Brig. General W. A. Kobbe, U.S.A.

Department of Texas.—Headquarters San Antonio, Tex. Col. W. C. Forbush, 12th Cav., in temporary command. Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command.

Department of Texas.—Headquarters San Antonio, Tex. Col. W. C. Forbush, 12th Cav., in temporary command. Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command.

Aii mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P. I.

Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies I, K, L and M, Washington Barracks, D. C. A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; E, F, G, H, Manila.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A. B. and C. Fort Myer, Va.; D. Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E. F. H. I and K. in Philippines. Address Manlla.

CAVALRY

I and K, in Philippines. Address Manila.

CAVALIX.

1st Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort
Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.;
Troops L and M at Fort Sheridan, Ill.
3d Cav.—Headquarters and A and D, Fort Assimiboine,
Mont.; Troops E and F, Yosemite National Park, Cal.;
G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; Troops B and C, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. Troops I, K, L and M, arrived at San
Francisco, Cal., from Manila Aug. 12.
4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort
Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.;
I, K, L ind M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K,
L and M, address Manila, P. I.; Troops E, F, G and H,
ordered to the Philippines, via San Francisco.
6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H,
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla.
Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.
9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
10th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, E, C, D, I, K,
L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, Fort Russell, Wyo.
11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K,
L and M, Fort Clark, Tex; A, B, C, D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops B, D, I, K, and
13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops B, D, I, K, and
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13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops B, D, I, K, and
13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops B, D, I, K, and Ith Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. L.
12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E. F. G. H. I. K.
L and M. Fort Clark, Tex; A. B. C. D. Fort Sam Houston. Tex.
13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops B. D. I. K. and
M. Fort Meade, S. D.; A and C. Fort Yellowstone, Wyo:

G and H, Fort Keogh, Mont.; E and F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; L Fort Yates, N. Dak.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Russell, Wyo., (temporarily); B. and D, Fort Huachuaca, Ariz. C, Fort Huachuaca, Ariz.; E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex. ioth Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila.

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3th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
6th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
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10th. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.
2th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
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12th. Ft. Sill, Okla.

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28th. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.
28th. Ft. MeDoweil, Cal.
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28th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
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ount of information which may be drawn by an officer of quick apprehen-sion from trifling indications is shown by the following anecdotes of the Civil War: During the battles of the Wilderness, a rebel shell dropped within a few feet of Grant and Meade making a furrow in the ground and bursting some distance beyond. Grant, without a word, drew from his pocket a small compass with which he calculated the course of the shell. In five minutes afterwards he had a piece or two of artillery posted near by, and opening apon, soon silenced the rebel battery. whose location had been betrayed by the course location had been betrayed by the course of the projectile. As soon as this had been done, he asked the elevation of the guns which had done such good work. On being told, he soon established, by a calculation known to every artillerist, the important fact of the exact distance of the enemy's line from his own.

At the battle of Gettysburg when General Hancock was wounded he was carried to the rear, where the surgeons cut away his clothing and found and extracted the missile. The general became much inter-

ested on seeing it, and insisted upon send-ing for an aide-de-camp, in spite of the medical admonitions against exciting him-self. When the aide appeared, the general called out to him: "Go straight to General Meade and tell him the enemy is running sort of ammunition. I have been wounded with a tenpenny nail!"

"A Friend of Cara's," by Louise Betts Edwards, the novelette with which the September Smart Set opens, is a character study at once very distinctive and very strong. "The Story of Jees Uck," by Jack London, is a tale of Alaskan life. A story in lighter vein is "The Shining Gloss," by Gertrude Lynch. James Branch Cabell contributes a story entitled "As the Coming of Dawn," and Emery Pottle writes "The Youthfulness of Wilkins," a clever social study. "The Logic of Circumstances," is from the pen of the late James Hasleton Willard, while Justus Miles Forman contributes "An Experiment of Jimmy man contributes "An Experiment of Jimmy Rogers's," and there is a dainty iayll, "In a Bachelor's Garden," by Temple Bailey. There is an article on "Newport, the Apostle of Estheticism," by Douglas Story. Apostie of Estheticism," by Douglas Story.
The poems of the number are contributed
by Bliss Carman, James Jeffrey Roche,
Clinton Scollard, Victor Plarr, Frank
Dempster Sherman, John Vance Cheney,
Samuel Minturn Peck, R. K. Munkittrick,
Albert Lee, Theodosia Garrison, Zona Gale
and others.

The Society of Sons of the Revolution of New York State has offered three medals for competition by upper classmen in Columbia, Cornell, New York University, the City College, Hamilton, Hobart, St. Francis Xavier, St. John's, and Union Colleges, the University of Rochester, and Alfred University. The medals, which are patterned after the seal of the society, will be awarded for the best original essays on "The Principles Fought For in the Revolution," the essays not to contain over 3.500 words and to be mailed to the Secretary, No. 146 Broadway, before Dec. 1. The awards will be announced on Washington's Birthday, in 1903.

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"Lord Roberts," a soldier is reported to have said, at a certain railway station in the Transvaal, "when he gets down on this platform every man within a mile knocks off duty and runs to the station to have a look at Bobs; and Bobs, he just nods kindly to every one, and walks up and down with the station-master till the train starts

again. When Kitchener's train comes in there ain't a soul to be seen on the platform, except them as has jobs, and every man jack of us that has any work on hand within ten miles is out and after it, working like a nigger. When the train starts again, we all easy down a bit. That's Herbert."—United Service Gazette.

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